CHARLIE CHAPLIN ISN'T FUNNY!

—*See Inside*

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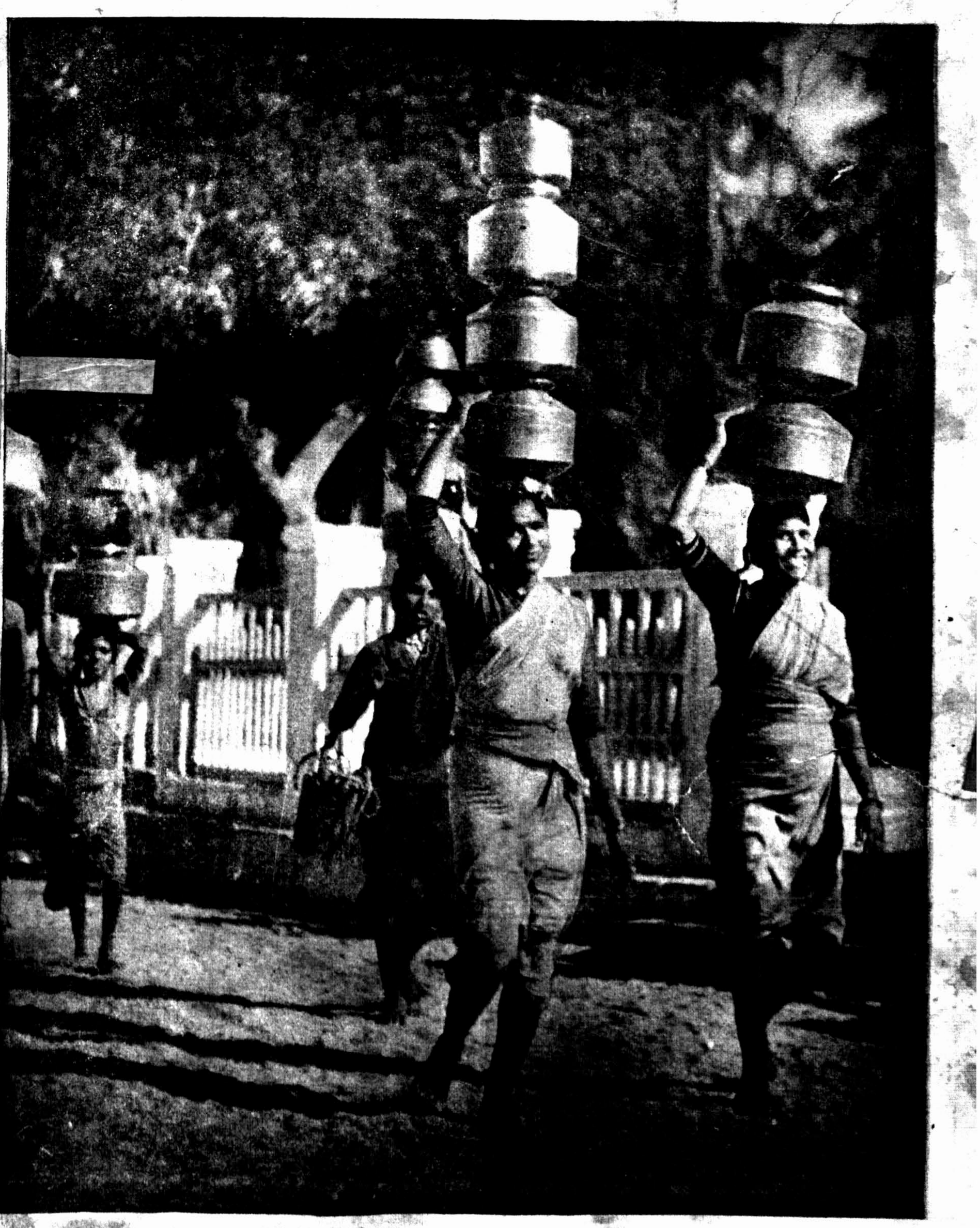

"GORI, DHIREY CHALO, KAHEEN GAGRI CHHALAK NA JAE!"

Photo—B. F. Ferreira

BLITZ AND THE BIG BEN —And Other Phases Of The War

'Night patrol' in the Western Desert, silhouted against the sunset glow.

When the Blitz stopped the Big Ben—for the first time in the famous clock's long life.

The 'Tommy' seems to be pleased with himself—or with the German decoration he has pinned on his shirt!

Looking out for Messerschmitts aboard a convoy vessel. 'Jerry' had better look out!

A plane being loaded with the life-saving dried plasma for blood-transfusion needed on one of the fronts.

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BOMBAY: SEPTEMBER 7, 1941

Read from top to bottom, these are Chinese characters for 'CHINA THANKS INDIA'.

'India's Cultural Contribution Can Hardly Be Measured In Words',

Says TAN YUN-SHAN,

DIRECTOR, CHEENA BHAVAN, SHANTINIKETAN

FROM times immemorial China had been for many centuries a teacher to her numerous neighbours, such as Korea, Japan, Annam and Siam, etc. But she had been, at the same time, a student of India for nearly a thousand years.

In ancient times many people from outside went to China for studying and learning; for example, one may mention Kobodashi, the creator of Japanese literature, who stayed and studied in China for as long as 25 complete years during the regime of the Tang Dynasty (A.D. 618-907). But at the same time, Chinese monks and scholars, despite all natural difficulties, came to India in successive waves in different periods for learning the Dharma.

Indianisation Of China

According to the records of a Chinese book called 'Li-Tai-Kao-Seng-Chuan' or the "Biographies of Great Monks in Various Ages", mention is made of two hundred Chinese monks who studied in India with great success. But it must not be forgotten that there must have been many, many monks and scholars who either perished on the way or disliked leaving their names to posterity.

India's cultural contribution to China can hardly be measured in words. It is known to everybody that China imported the great religion of the Buddha from India. But India's contribution to China is not to be limited to Buddhism only. In the wake of Buddhism, India has given China her science, philosophy, art, literature, music, dance, architecture and everything that went to enrich her culture and civilisation. It will be quite safe to say that since the introduction of Buddhism, nothing in China, from thought, learning, literature, arts, language, customs, habits, down to the trifles of everyday life, has remained uninfluenced by Indian culture, Chinese culture, as it is to-day, may be described as bearing an indelible impress of her impact with Buddhism; Chinese life may, to a very large extent, be said to be Indianised.

All-Round Influence

Let me relate a few facts: From the point of view of philosophy, the thoughts of Confucianists and Taoists had been closely intermingled with Indian thought since the dynasties of Wei (220-264 A.D.) and T'sin (265-419 A.D.) The process of assimilation gained momentum specially during the Tang Dynasty (678-906 A.D.) and in the subsequent age of the "Five Dynasties" (907-1276 A.D.), when a new philosophy called "Li-Hsio" or Rationalism came to be evolved.

From the point of view of literature, the prose and poetry of Tsin and Tang Dynasties, and the records of phiolosophical discourses in the Sung and Ming Dynasties (1368-1643 A.D.) had a striking-resemblance with Indian literature both in form and quality.

As regards art and architecture, China learned from India many methods and techniques. Building of pagodas, making of statues, and painting of frescoes etc. may be cited as examples. Even the system of Chinese written language was affected by Indian influence. A certain Buddhist monk named Shou-Wen of the Tang Dynasty formulated thirty-six alphabets purely on the basis of Sanskrit words and then created a revolution in the pronunciation, sound and rhythm of Chinese words.

And, last but not the least, the theory of cause and effect, the belief in the cycle of life and death, as well as faith in the wheel of reward and punishment have specially left a vivid impression deeply rooted in the hearts of the general masses of the Chinese people, which has now become a firm and potent social force.

"Namo Amitabhaya—Buddhaya"

As for Buddhism in China, it has not only been a second national religion but has also grown to be the most influential religion of the country and occupied the first seat of honour among all the other religions. Take, for example, Confucius and Lao-Tzu, the two greatest sages of China. The common people know Buddha much more than they know Confucius and Lao-Tzu. If one goes to China, one may see Buddhist temples, monasteries and pagodas everywhere; but temples of Confucius and Lao-Tzu may only be found in district cities, provincial capitals and big towns. There is a very common proverb saying that "most of the famous and beautiful hills and mountains are occupied by the Buddhist monks." From the Head of National Government down to the peasant of the most obscure village, there is none who does not know the name of Buddha, or cannot utter the phrase, "Namo Amitabhaya—Buddhaya", a familiar chant on everybody's lips.

Marvel Of Translations

The translations into Chinese of Indian classical works by both Indian missionaries and Chinese monks and scholars, may be regarded as a marvel in the history of civilisation. Their volume is equal only to their excellence. In addition to a complete translation of the most important classics of Buddhism, there were also translated into Chinese many other classical works of ancient India. Let us take, for example, just a few of the best known books recorded in the catalogue of classical works appended to the history of the Sui Dynasty: "Brahmin Astronomy", "Brahmin Mathematics", "Brahmin Medicine," "Brahmin Astrology, Calendar and Mathematics", "Jiva: Rishi's Fatalism", and "Gandhary: Mythology and Necromancy". One can easily note the range and variety of the translator's choice. Such translations comprised of hundreds of volumes. It is a great pity that such valuable masterpieces are either undiscoverable or lost at present. Even in the translated works of Buddhist classics, mention was occasionally made of the social and cultural affairs of India in addition to religious philosophy, religious ceremonies and ascetic rites. In short, besides her spiritual and cultural teachings, social usages and popular customs of India also found their place in the translated works and accordingly affected Chinese life.

New Awakening

From what has been said above, we can see what a great influence India exerted on China, and how greatly India contributed to Chinese culture and learning. Recently Dr. Rabindranath Tagore's visit to China in the year 1924 opened a new page of the Chinese history. The Poet, who was known to us as 'Gurudeva', awakened the dormant consciousness of the Chinese nation, intoxicated and doped as it had been by the materialistic West for nearly a hundred years. His visit gave a tremendous impetus to the new national movement of Renaissance. Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru's recent visit to China in 1939 has also rendered another significant ser-

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Spotlight On Iran

Land Of Pipelines And Minarets, Immortal Lovers And Fervent Patriots, Is Front Page News Today

By S. R. TIKEKAR

THE AUTHOR,

an Indian journalist who has made an extensive tour of the Middle East contributes this special article on a very topical subject. Iran is News—not merely in the news! And Mr. Tikekar takes us behind the scenes into the heart of Iran, the old-young country and discusses its strategic importance in this war.

Oil is the chief consideration of the British and Russian military operations in Iran, protection of the oilfields and assuring a free and unrestricted supply of the mineral fuel.

That is why at the outset, the British and Indian forces took control of Abadan. Bandar Shahpur and Qasr-i-Shirin. Russians have succeeded in securing Tabriz and an important harbour on the Caspian. Let us now see how these places help to protect oilfields and ensure a good supply of Oil.

Biggest Refineries

Abadan, as a glance at the map of the Persian Gulf will show, is an island on the delta of the Shatt-a-Arab, its importance is of recent origin since the establishment of refineries of the Anglo-Iranian Oil Co., There is no bigger plant to refine oil any where else in the world—bigger than the one we find at Abadan. On an average its output can be said to be 10 million tons a year. Its value can be judged when the financial aspect of the oil production is considered. The total royalties paid to the Iranian Government by the company, from more tohan one fifth of the state-revenuel. About 30,000 workers are employed at Abadan and majority of them have to be Iranians. The whole island presents an interesting picture—of huge storage tanks, tall, black chimneys belching forth thick black smoke and tankers filling and refilling oil and leaving the foreshore of the Shatt-al'Arab, busy all day and night with its 15 deep-water jetties.

The necessity of protecting this island is obvious. The military operations were successful only because Britishers were in possession of Basrah, the port of Iraq. With hostile Iraq, capture of control of Abadan would be a difficult job. For, Basrah affords an easy access to the island refineries and a motor road runs from Basrah to Sibah, opposite Abadan on the right bank of the Shatt-al-'Arab. Crossing the river, one at once is on the island and the refineries are at the Gulf end of the same. In a dry season motoring is no problem and roads are not necessary but during the rains, the soft silt is known to take in motor-vehicles and even camels which can not be extricated.

Control Of Trans-Iranian Railway

But Abadan is only a small part of the oil industry. There are the refineries only; the actual oil-producing fields lie further north—in the vicinity of Masjid-i-Suleiman and Masjid-i-Naftkhana. Pipelines extending over 130 miles bring down to the refineries the crude oil for refining and despatching to places where it is required. The whole area of the oilfields and the territory covered by the pipelines require to be protected as dangers to the industry from enemy might take a variety of forms. The actual oilfields can be approached by the motor road as well by small boats going up the Karun river which is navigable for nearly 78 miles from Abadan—upto Ahwaz.

Bandar Shapur is a harbour on the Persian Gulf and is the terminus of the trans-Iranian railway which has been completed only recently. The other end of the railway is Bandar Shah on the Caspian and importance of this line of communication for supplies meant for the Russians, in these days cannot be minismised. By gaining control over any of the Caspian—ports it would have been easy for the Germans in Iran to attack Baku, the centre of Russian oil producing district. In taking military action the Russians were prompted by one main consideration: to prevent the Germans from gaining—access to the region of Russian oilfields—either by way the Caspian ports or by overland route via Tabriz in the north-west of Iran. Hence the necessity of capturing Tabriz and the outposts on the Caspian. Bunder Pehelvi (formerly known as Enzeli) on the Caspian has added importance because of its huge fisheries—one of the biggest in the world Tabriz is also a terminus of the Russian railway link and is only sixty miles from the Russian and Turkish frontiers. Possibility of Germans reaching Tabriz through Turkey could not be lost sight of

Immortal Lovers

Now with regard to the central approach to Iran by the British forces remains to be considered. It is made from Khanaqin—a railhead 128 miles north-east of Baghdad. Khanaqin is also the last outpost of Iraq on the Iran frontier. In fact the land frontiers of both the neighbouring countries extend over 700 miles from Mt. Arart, a point dividing Iran from Turkey and Iraq, to the confluence of the Tigris with the Euphratis, and are not difficult to cross at many points. The main road however, linking Iraq with Iran runs through Khanaqin, Qasr-i-Shirin, Kermanshah to Hamadan, Kazwin and Tehran. Qasr-i-Shirin has a romantic history. With it is associated the immortal lady love of Farhad, princess Shirin. To this day, the travellers are shown the stones bearing the image of Shirin on them, cut by the stonecutter Farhad who was madly in love with her. There were insuperable difficulties to their union, but Farhad was always thinking of Shirin and although forced to cut stones for the walls of the local palace, his hands and fingers carved out image of Shirin on them—so one was he with her! Of course, the stones shown to-day hardly bear any human form—still less that of the classical beauty, Shirin. Yet the story is told and retold to travellers and they help carrying it on—from place to place, from country to country.

Brave Indian Fighters

Between Qasr-i-Shirin and Kermanshah lies the Paitak pass, which if fortified by strong military forces, is capable of being defended against heavy odds. A similar yet more strategically important pass lies between Kermanshah and Hamadan and is at a great height of over 13,000 feet above sea-level. In winter the pass is covered with snow and constant service is required to maintain the road in order. From Indian point of view, it is interesting to note that the road from Khanaqin to Tehran was built by Indians and here and there on the roadside names of some of the Punjabi and Rajput regiments are still to be seen engraved in stone. More than that, the principal towns from Kermanshah to Kazwin were the camping places of the Indian troops and hotelkeepers and shopkeepers tell with pride interesting stories of those days of the First World War when Iran, though a neutral country, was practically run over by British, Russian and Turkish forces in turns. The writer remembers with great pride when at Hamadan and Kazwin he was shown group photographs of Punjabi and Rajput soldiers by the local shopkeepers who referred to the Indian troops as "brave fighters". In Kazwin, where Russian and Turkish influence was great, the people seemed to welcome heartily the Indians whom they termed as saviours. It seemed that the Indians had won the hearts of Iranis by their bravery and by their human behaviour. One of the reasons why Indians have not met with any stiff resistance on the Khanaqin sector is perhaps the old impression which must be fresh in the minds of the Iranians.

Alexander Used Them

The Khanaqin-Tehran line of communication has yet another significance. In the days of Iraqi trouble, we know how Germans and Italians were fleeing to and from Iran. They naturally used the same road—the only one that is available. It is about 280 miles in all. On it are old old bridges said to have been used by Alexander the Great. The whole country around is fertile but with scattered habitation. Water supply at most of the places is by the natural springs 'Chasmas' called locally, or by old canals called 'Karez', both of which can be controlled effectively. Hills around, devoid of any thick vegetation, afford good ground for strategic defences and with a small force, big armies can be held at bay for days together.

Patriotic Persians

The Iranians are the most politically minded people in the Orient no doubt. Every small village coffee house is a place where you hear the political situation being discussed day in and day out—although very few papers reach them. Now with the advent of the radio, Iranians have become fully aware to the highly complicated nature of diplomatic tangle that goes on near and around them. It is beyond doubt that they will ever for a moment tolerate foreign domination. Their ways to effect economic or commercial boycott have been known when some 36 years ago, a foreign firm had secured from the then ruling authority monopoly for supply of tobacco. At once the world went round, for no telegraphs or telephones existed then, and although Iranians and great smokers—superseded by the Burmans only in Asia—a complete boycott of tobacco was effected in less than one week and the monopoly in consequence had to be abandoned.

With the control of the trans-Iranian railway, it is now possible for the Allies to send help to Russia by a shorter route. An alternative route 'via' Quetta and Zahidan (formerly Duzdap) is available. But it means transport by road for nearly 600 miles across the Dasht-i-Lut to the holy capital of Khorasan, Meshed, from which place Russian railheads are very close. Consideration for protecting oil interests, however, does not prevail on this sector; it only serves as an alternative route, easily controlled.

WE agree with Mr. James Agate about the "melancholy and defeatism" of the latest songs. As a matter of fact some of your modern songs are so full of swing you can't tell what the band is playing much less what famous music has been stolen.

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East meets West and Muslim rubs shoulder with Christian in the markets of Serajevo and other towns of Yugoslavia.

MUSLIM WARRIORS OF YUGOSLAVIA

They Are Fighting Hitler In The Mountains Of Bosnia And Serbia

Although the "official" battle for freedom is ended in Yugoslavia resistance to the Nazi invaders continues and will continue in the mountains. Here the ancient art of guerilla warfare is practised by those most expert in it—the Moslem warriors of Yugoslavia, writes Shridhar Telkar in "Great Britain and the East."

We have heard a good deal of the Croats, Slovenes and Serbs. But very little is known about the important, progressive and dynamic community of Yugoslav Moslems, who number more than a million and a half. They live in Bosnia, parts of Herzegovina and in south Serbia. They are the Slavs who have embraced Islam.

Islam In Europe

How did Islam penetrate into the very heart of Europe? It originated in one of the most dramatic exploits of the Sultans of Turkey to subjugate Europe. Long before the Turks defeated the Serb Princes at Kossovo in 1389, there was a large colony of Turks and other Moslems residing in South Serbia. After the military occupation of this country the Turks launched a series of reforms. Key positions in the conquered state were given to the men who professed their own faith. The land-owning system became rigid. The Albanians, converted to Islam, were brought in large numbers to police the Serbian districts. These people enjoyed the special privileges granted by the Turks to all Moslems, at the expense of the native Serbs. The Serbs gradually accepted the creed of Mohamed. That is how the South Serbians became Moslems.

In the case of Bosnia the story was different. The medieval Bosnia kingdom, placed between the Eastern Orthodox Church and the Western Catholic Powers, accepted the faith of the Bogomils. It was branded by the Christian Churches as heretical. Continuously involved in religious wars, the Bosnian landlords were easily converted to Islam, which had many tenets in common with their Bogomil faith. And although they were Moslems now, they did not become Turks. They still remained Slav, retained their native language and traditions, their music and poetry, their folklore and art. A change of faith did not mean to them a changed outlook on life.

Bosnian Independence

Although the Turks ruled for more than four centuries over Bosnia, they were not able to curb the passionate desire of the Bosnian Moslems to retain their freedom and independence. At one period the power of the Sultan's representative was strictly limited. He was permitted to enter the city of Serajevo only once a year. He could not stay for more than twenty-four hours. Bosnia, in fact, became an autonomous, aristocratic Moslem-Slav province of the Ottoman Empire. Some of the greatest soldiers and statesmen of the Sultans of Turkey came from Moslem Bosnia. One notable incident that occurred in 1831 clearly shows the characteristic of this race. The Sultan Mohammed desire to create a new order in Bosnia—the reorganization of the army and the State. The Bosnian Moslems revolted against this "New Order," rose as one man, frustrated the Sultan's plans and achieved their objective: the retaining of individual freedom. It was an organized mass revolt which sent the powerful Pashas reeling back to the gates of Constantinople.

The Ottoman Empire boasted of its Bosnian Moslem troops. They were once the spearhead of an attack on Vienna and at one time it seemed that the fate of the city was sealed. They carried the Crescent across half Europe with the Turks. They distinguished themselves on the battle-fields and soon won the distinction of being Europe's toughest fighters. Today the Moslems of Bosnia, Herzegovina and South Serbia are continuing the stubborn fighting against the Nazis as their ancestors did in the days gone by

Serajevo

Serjevo, which set ablaze the whole world in 1914, is the most picturesque city of Bosnia. Besides being the capital of Moslem Bosnia, it is the centre of the cultured life of the million and a half Yugoslav Moslems who look to the city with the same reverence and pride as their ancestors did in the past. Nestling in a green valley on both side of the river Miljacka, Serajevo is truly an Oriental city planted in the heart of Europe. Its bascarsija or Eastern markets its maze of tiny streets, its glistening hundred minarets, its lovely gardens on the banks of the river present an unforgettable scene.

In spite of their being a progressive community some of the Moslem women of Bosnia still cling tenaciously to the orthodox tenets of Islam. You still find women with their veils drawn across their faces and hoods over their heads. They dress exactly like monks, covering up completely from top to toe. The men wear the traditional fez or flaming red turbans. The young girls go about in baggy trousers. They live in little houses with pyramid-shaped roofs, and wooden lattices across the windows are put up mainly to prevent the people gazing at the veiled inmates of the Moslem houses.

In the market place of Serajevo in peacetime you will find the shoemakers, the saddlers, the leather-workers, the coppersmiths the potters and small traders all squatting on the pavement. Even the veiled women sit cross-legged on the ground, selling their wares. The shopkeepers sell a variety of things; copper jugs of ancient Islamic design, sweetmeats, candied fruits, nougats, coloured embroideries, huge pieces of dried and smoked mutton.

When The Bard Sings

The men crowd in the cafes to gossip about the news of the day while they sip the delicious Turkish coffee. They smoke their favourite Vardar cigarettes, which have a peculiar soothing effect. In Jajce, a typical Moslem town the Turkish inn is a favourite rendezvous of the rich and the poor alike. Here they drink the mastika and slivovitz, the two national alcoholic beverages of the country. The men wear bright coloured costumes and the women proudly display the silver coins hung across their white blouses. The market place of Jajce, unlike Serajevo, smells of a strange mixture of onions and spices, goat's cheese and creamy kajmak from the Bosnian highlands.

There is usually a guslar—a national bard of Bosnia—standing in front of a Turkish coffee-house with a mandoline in his hands. He sings the glories of his ancestors, the exploits of the bandits and the deeds of the Pashas and Begs who oppressed the Christians. The people listen, sometimes yell with excitement. And the plaintive music goes on, reminding the people of the imperishable memories of their ancient land.

Here, in Bosnia Moslems, Christians, Jews, Roman and Greek Catholics and Spanish Jews have lived in perfect harmony. While each community retained its individual characteristics, they have jointly contributed to the peaceful progress of the Yugoslav nation as a whole. But the Bosnian Moslems have played a leading part in shaping the destiny of Yugoslavia. They will do so again when peace comes back to their unhappy land.

The "Gajret"

The Bosnian Moslems have produced some of Yugoslavia's best modern writers. The names of Safet Beg Basagic, Hamza Humo, Ahmet Muradbegovic are known all over the country. The works of many of them have been translated into other European and Oriental languages. There are many sculptors and painters. Mujadzic is a world-famous artist whose creative genius has been acknowledged by all lovers of art. There are also fa-

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Literature sent postfree

GERMANY'S NEW ENEMY!

Rotten Oil And Transport Tangle Hold Up Hitler's Plans

The over-flowing demands of the Russian campaign have put an enormous extra strain on Germany's transport system—or tangle—throughout the Continent.

Without nourishing undue hopes of a first-class mix-up, abundant evidence is coming to hand of conditions that must give the Germans—a great organising race that they are—headache upon headache, writes Ferdinand Tuohy in "Daily Mail":—

Every item of transport that could be spared or seized from the occupied countries was earmarked for Russia in May and June. Now all is there, and under what conditions! In many places the Germans are fighting 400 miles from their base, and that distance has to be spanned with railways reduced to a skeleton system and transport—where roads exist—a daily increasing problem, as each extra mile over which stores, munitions and fuel have to be carried means ever more fuel for the carriage itself.

300,000 Tons A Month

The Germans, at a low estimate are believed to be eating into their oil supplies at the rate of 300,000 tons a month.

And all the time Russian guerilla fighters are busy wrecking such parts of the main lines as were not hopelessly wrecked by the Russian armies before they retreated. The difference between the Polish and Russian gauges adds to the bottling-up. When there is a sudden release of traffic, hospital trains follow swiftly one behind the other into cities like Dresden. And the German spirits sink lower at this avalanche of wounded than they would were the flow more normal. Germany's sudden extended use of coastal shipping in the face of all risks points to her interior lines—railways, roads and waterways—groaning under the responsibilities of Hitler's fantastic spreading from the Arctic to the Pyrenees and from Brittany to the Black Sea

Countries like Norway, Denmark, Holland, Belgium, France, Greece and, above all, Italy are today largely, if not wholly, cut off from the sea, over which they drew a great proportion of their vital supplies. The result is that a vastly increased burden is thrust on the Continent's rail, road and inland waterway systems. Just look at some principal calls at present being made on these three methods of transport:

Plunder

Feeding and evacuating from Russia all along the 1,800-mile front; carrying requirements not to be seized on the spot (of the German army it is computed that 2,500,000 are strung out from the North Cape to Hendaye and Brest to Constanza); carrying raw materials for the war industries of Germany and Italy and food for their populations; filling the gap caused by the loss of Italy's imports by sea (and they used to amount to four-fifths of all her imports); transporting to "Greater Germany" from the Balkans and South-East Europe generally, oil foodstuffs and other raw materials and commodities which used to be carried by Mediterranean shipping (now shrunk to a measly coastal trickle); furnishing raw materials and fuel for industry and agriculture in the captive states in order that these shall contribute to the Nazi war effort and themselves continue to exist; supplying minimum day-to-day travel for nearly 300,000,000 people in "Greater Germany', Italy, the subjugated Axis satellites and the occupied territories.

In their attempt to grapple with this colossal job, the Nazis have plundered every truck, barge and lorry in every land, and have caused enslaved industrial areas like Lille to build all three.

Rotten Oil

But that is not enough. There is such a thing as maintenance—such necessities as lubricating oils and rubber (a recent smash in Switzerland involving German material showed rotten oil as the cause). There is such a thing as steadily rising R.A.F. bombing directed especially at docks and communications. And there is such a thing as sabotage executed under the sign of "V"

The R.A.F. have been hitting hard at Nazi shipping intended to sneak supplies to the garrisons of occupied France which now evidently have to be supplied in part by sea because land transport is insufficient

The raids on Rotterdam, Emden and other ports do more than damage to shipping; they play havoc with quay installations, with the result that lighters have to be used to discharge the vessels—a long-drawn-out affair retarding distribution.

From the other end of Europe comes news that Rumanian and Bulgar shipping carrying imperative raw materials to Italy is being forced to run the gauntlet of our submarines in the Levant. Balkan overland transport remains in chaos following the blitzkrieg, during which great damage was done to bridges, viaducts and so on in Yugoslavia and Greece. This devastation, now proving such a handicap to the Axis, is one of the profits that the Allies are reaping from the short disastrous campaigns in these two countries. As an example, the Greeks cut all rail communications with Turkey, and this will not be restored for many weeks to come.

Collapse Imminent?

The Russians are adding to the disorder by bombing the Danube and putting hub ports like Constanza temporarily out of commission.

Sobotage is nowhere more successful than against communications, and captive peoples should be encouraged to do their utmost in this direction.

A big push against Hitler's transport system, already groaning, might curtail the period of the war because Germany, which perforce has to be the centre of the whole show, invariably experiences serious transport difficultdies even a normal peace winter. Bombs, sabotage, poor oil, port jamming and stoppage of coastal shipping might together bring about that first-class collapse of transport up and down the Continent in this war's third winter.

From Ambassador To Private

Tale Of Nazi Treachery Towards Poland

By Jozef Lipski, Former Polish Ambassador to Germany

On the 1st of September, 1939, at 6 o'clock in the morning, one of the secretaries of the Embassy informed me that the Warsaw wireless was broadcasting the news that German military operations against Poland has begun by land, sea and in the air. Thus ended my diplomatic mission to Germany, with which I had been entrusted by my Government in the autumn of 1933.

I had been sent to Berlin at a time when the national-Socialist revolution had begun to penetrate into every sphere of life in Germany. The German people, to whom nationalist catch-words and military drill had always appealed, passively submitted to this new form of villeinage. The difficulties with which Hitler had to cope inside his own party, rent by contending doctrines and personal ambitions, were much more serious than those he encountered outside from the opposing parties, which were suppressed without provoking any violent reaction in the country.

Dynamic Activity

During my first year in Berlin I often asked myself whether Hitler, once he was real master of the country and had obtained for Germany equally of right would pursue a policy of peaceful constructive collaboration with other nations. However, subsequent events proved that dynamic activity both in home and in foreign policy was an essential feature of the new regime. This was a source of great danger. Indeed, signs of pessimism among the masses and adverse criticism of the new conditions were much more noticeable during the short periods of comparative calm. It is still an open question whether Hitler, already in the first years of his rule, was striving to establish German hegemony over Europe or whether his policy of conquest is of more recent date. Yet his system, with an economic policy especially adapted to its political aims, was a very serious menace to peace. Autarchy, introduced by Dr. Schacht, made German finances independent of world markets, and Hitler could, therefore, without fear of economic repercussions, embark on his daring political and military ventures, beginning with the remilitarisation of the Rhineland.

Plans On Colossal Scale

The easy initial successes stimulated the desire for further conquest; moreover, the Fuhrer and his close collaborators, far from restraining the zeal of the more fanatical party leaders, even encouraged their ambitions. In the Third Reich everything was staged on a vast scale. The rulers of the party delighted in colossal schemes and Hitler reckoned only in millions. While armaments were manufactured at full speed, and every sphere of German life was being rapidly militarised, a gigantic building scheme was being launched. For example, a special stadium was built at Nurenberg to hold half a million people, although it was to be used only once year for party congresses.

The new plan for Berlin provided for the demolition of whole districts and even of most magnificent buildings. More than ten Embassies and Legations, including the Italian and Japanese, were to be pulled down. In the centre of Berlin a square was being built capable of holding a million people. This new "Forum Germanicum" would rise on the shores of an artificial lake. The new Reich Chancellery, built in a single year, had a gallery nearly half a mile in length. On the eve of this war Berlin looked like a city partly in ruins. Other German towns, in particular Munich and Hamburg, were being rebuilt on a similar scale.

All this testified to the morbid hobby of the Fuhrer and was reminiscent of the epoch of Nero. Yet in these gigantic buildings, for too big for the actual needs of the Reich, there was a glimmer of the vision of a European and even world empire. The German striving for hegemony in Europe was not Hitler's invention; it was only a returning tide of the dangerous dreams dating from the reign of William II, dreams which had led to the war of 1914.

"Friendly Intentions" Towards Poland

During my first talk with Hitler on November 15, 1933, he said: "I consider Poland a reality which nothing can alter or destroy. Poland is a reality for Germany just as Germany is a reality for Poland. Both countries are compelled to live side by side. The life of nations is not scheduled for ten or

(Continued On Page 30)

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BOOKS AND THEIR AUTHORS

STORIES FROM BEHIND PURDAH!

Life As Seen Through A Woman's Eyes

NAQSH-E-AWWAL, by Begum Saleha Abid Husain, (with a foreword by Dr. Abdul Haq) Hali Publishing House, Price Rs. 2.

It is perhaps, a unique feature of the development of modern Urdu literature that some of the best works of fiction have been written by women—in many cases, by Purdah women!

Saleha Abid Husain is one of the better-known young women writers in the Urdu language. Her short stories have appeared in the leading literary journals and some of her plays have been successfully broadcast by the All-India Radio. The volume under review is a collection of her plays and stories several of which have appeared in print for the first time.

While the stories cover a wide range of themes and are remarkable for the acute observation of and insight into human character that the author undoubtedly possesses, they are all facets of life as seen by a woman—a Purdah woman whose vision, and experience of life are necessarily limited by Purdah. But instead of being a handicap, this has given these stories a distinctive character and an original point-of-view. Read together, they provide a picture of the domestic life of middle class Muslim families.

The author, however, is no mere chronicler of domestic situations. She has a critical sense, too. As a critic of society she is at her best in "Picnic" and "Khan Bahadur." The former is a lively piece, contrasting the selfish callousness of the rich with the humanity and hospitality of the poor while the latter is a bitter characterization of a sadistic 'toady' who persecutes the poor and cringes before the high and mighty.

Among lighter pieces, "Shadi" is an amusing account of the doubts and misunderstanding of a newly-wedded bride.

The book has a prefate by Dr. Abdul Haq, the famous litterateur, who congratulates the author on her fascinating style and her penetrative insight and, in this reviewer's opinion, she deserves every word of his praise.

K. A. A.

"IDEAL RULER"

Hindi Biography Of Raja Ajitsingh

ADARSHA-NARESHA, by Pandit Jhabar Malla Sharma, published by Shekhavati Historical Research Office, P.O. Jasrapur, via Khetri, (Rajputana), 7 1|4"x5", pages 383, edition 1940, price Rs. 2|8|-.

This is the biography of Raja Ajit Singhji Bahadur, of Khetri, who was one of the most enlightened Rajas which Rajputana has ever produced and whose brilliant record of the many works for public-good was cut short by his tragic fall from the mausoleum at Sikandara (Agra) in 1901 A.D. He possessed a versatile genius; he was a poet, a philosopher, a great patron of learning and an ardent lover of goodness, in short, he was an ideal ruler. The greatness of his soul can be judged by this that he was a friend and patron of Swami Vivekanand and some credit of the great work done by Swamiji goes to this ideal Raja, as Swamiji himself says, "What little I have done for the improvement of India would not have been done if Rajaji had not met me."

Hindi literature lacks in the biographies of the great men and so this book will serve the double purpose of adding a valuable work to this section and of placing some useful material at the disposal of those who wish to leave behind them foot-prints on sands of time. The author has made a name as a writer of chaste Hindi and he is at his best in this book. Rajaji's diary of his tours in Europe and Kashmir are interesting and his talks with Swamiji are of permanent value.

40,000 Books On One Man!

A very rich man bought a mansion and wanted it furnished in the most imposing manner. There was a spacious room, shelved for use as a library.

"I suppose I will have to get some books to make this room look right," said the Rich Man.

"That is, as you say, the usual course, Sir," replied Jeeves.

"Well, I daresay the shops could supply some volumes with bright gold binding," the Rich Man observed. "See about it."

"Ahem," said Jeeves," "but it is usual, Sir, though not obligatory, to form a library of a particular type or category. Thus, Lord Dotandash has the finest sporting library in the Country, while General Blunderbuss has a fine library of books on Ornithology—"

"On what?"

"On bird-study, Sir,—the habits of the willy-wagtail and the crow."

"I don't take any stock of crows," said the Rich Man.

Jeeves was not daunted. "In what subject or great historical period shall we say, are you particularly interested, Sir?"

"Well," said the Millionaire, "when I cleaned up the market by cornering the people's bread, they wrote about me as a Napoleon of finance. Who was this guy Napoleon that I take after"

"Napoleon, Sir, was a great soldier who made himself Emperor of the French."

"Hm, he'll do. Order me all the books that were written about him, and tell the shop to bind 'em up as showily as possible."

Can It Be True?

The order was given, and a big firm of booksellers began to collect all the books ever written on Napoleon Bonaparte in all the European languages. Time passed.

One day, after about three months, the Rich Man received this message:

Dear Sir,—We now have collected the first 40,000 volumes on Napoleon, in accordance with your order. As they occupy all our storage room, will you kindly take delivery now, or do you wish us to complete the collection first?

Yours, &c.,
BOOKWORM & BOOKWORM, Ltd.

What followed is not narrated. I have touched up Conan Doyle's account of the affair, but he vouched for it that the thing actually happened, viz:—

That an order once was given for all books on Napoleon, and 40,000 were collected for a start.

Can it be true?

Inkshed Or Bloodshed

People have been writing about Napoleon for 150 years, so the story implies that an average of more than 250 books on Napoleon have appeared in every year since he rose to fame.

Now, France and England are about equally interested in the Emperor, so we may begin by halving the figure. Could 125 books a year be written in English on Napoleon?

Stay!—is not Italy interested in Napoleon too?—and Spain? His invasion of Spain drew that broken land back to national unity and kindled the patriotic fires which have burnt ever more intensely since.

Germany has much to say about Napoleon; so have the Low Countries, and the Poles revere his memory because he nearly established them as a nation once again.

So there are books in other languages besides French and English, and we may cut down our figure once more, for the English-reading world.

Now, reckon the pamphlets as well as big volumes, and admit magazines that contain essays or tales about Napoleon; and it is credible that France, Britain and the other lands named do between them account for the apparently impossible total of over 250 works a year, or 40,000 in all.

Napoleon seems to have caused as much inkshed as bloodshed.—'Roddy The Rover" in "News Chronicle".

A "Saint's" Credentials Questioned

MEHER BABA, (Editor and Publisher, Sampige Venkatapathaiya, Bangalore City. Sole Distributors, The Premier Book Company, Kempegodwa Road, Bangalore City). As. 12 or 1 Sh. pp. 180.

When a person claims to be or is announced as a spiritual teacher of mankind, he seems to come to be living on the housetops and it is but natural and reasonable that his credentials should be critically examined, before his title is accepted.

It appears that there is a journal called "Meher Message" in which an individual named Meher Baba is boosted and many things are written there of what that person is going to do. The book under review points out that the individual concerned has so far done nothing of what was heralded of him and that, on the contrary, he has acted in a manner, which, to say the least, public opinion would not approve. The book under review is a vigorous frontal attack on the cult of Meher Baba, and more than sufficient has been stated therein to make one pause and inquire and think before one surrenders his heart and soul and his intelligence, to that individual.

The book has a wider interest still. Indians are by nature a hospitable people and in giving a corner of their house to a guest, do not closely enquire into his past or present. Such complaisance is dangerous and harmful. The present book will have not been written in vain, if it induces persons other than the admirers of Meher Baba, to examine the foundations of their particular faith, and to eliminate therefrom all that is undesirable.

N.H.P.

HISTORICAL RESEARCH JOURNAL

Journal of the Aligarh Historical Research?Vol. I.—No. 1, April, 1941.

This is the first issue of the Journal of the Aligarh Historical Institute which, in the words of the editor, has come into existence "owing to a general desire among the scholars of the Aligarh University for the preparation of a critical History of India free from political or communal bias."

It appears that the Department of History at the Aligarh Muslim University has awakened at last from its deep torpor and made up its mind to contribute its quota to historical research in this country. The University has been in existence for over twenty years and yet its handsomely paid staff in the Department of History has done nothing substantial to justify the great expectations held of it by the general public.

The Journal under review contains some good articles on the Bahmini kingdom, the Court Diaries during the Moghul period, the Anglo-French conflict in the Near East and the Systems of assignments under the Sultans of Delhi. Let us hope that the high promises held up by the editor in this journal will soon be fulfilled.

A.M.

NEW MARATHI PLAY

SAVAI SOOD By Nana Abhyankar Price as 1?.

Savai Sood (or Vengeance with compound Interest) is a new Marathi play by a young author, the theme of which is "Independence of a country" and the defence of it by any means, on the principle that the end justifies the means.

The story in brief is that there are two adjoining countries one of which is militarily and territorially strong and the other weak. The Ruler of the bigger state seeks to marry the only daughter of the Ruler of the smaller one with the ulterior motive of reducing that state to vassalage. She has a lover who is as brave as patriotic. Her father feigns to accept the solicitation of the Ruler of the bigger state without consulting his daughter. To begin with the daughter resents her father's action but appreciates it when he explains his strategem to save his own country without any bloodshed. Ruler of the bigger state is surprised to read the acceptance of his demand and to make his demand more unpalatable he asks her to come and stay in his palace a few days before marriage. This should have been indignantly refused but as part of the strategy her father accepts this also. She crosses the boundary of her father's state escorted only by her lover who goes in the garb of a bodyguard. The Ruler of the bigger State wants to be even more offensive and when she goes to his palace, offers to marry her according to the Gandharv rites, which is considered much lower in dignity than a marriage according to the Vedic rites. Even this indignity she accepts and the night for their union is fixed. Her lover manages to insinuate himself into the nuptial room. He is able to do so with the help of a girl in the bigger State who was almost the fiancee of the Ruler. She disdains her lover's design to spoliate another country and vows to remain a celebate rather than marry an aggressor. Inside the room the lover of the daughter of the Ruler of the smaller state challenges the ruler of the bigger State to a combat and kills him. He defends the independence of his own country by disposing of the aggressor. He does not consider any means unworthy, to save the independence of his country.

MESSAGE OF HARANATH

MESSAGE OF HARANATH, Part One (THE HARANATH MISSION 361 Hornby Road, Bombay).

This small book of 61 pages, priced at annas six, contains a number of letters on morality written by Haranath in about the years 1903-1909.

It contains some good thoughts, well expressed, e.g. "One work still remains to be done, and that is taking the name of the Lord"; "let men patiently reap the fruits of their own trees, good or bad, as planted by themselves, but make them cautious for the future"; "this world is but an inn"; "hate all sin, but not the sinner"; "the wife is not meant for filling the house with children"; "Dharma consists principally in alleviating the distress of the poor" "the body has been called the sheath of desires"; "thoughts are more powerful than actions; "the flowers of each tree in His garden are of different colours and scent, and are all contributing to the elegance of the garden." Being couched in the form of letters, these and other maxims in the book help to make an intimate, personal appeal to the readers.

N. H. P.

OUR SHORT STORY

OPPORTUNITY

By STANLEY CORDELL

When Mrs. Quenton heard that an attractive young artist and his wife had rented a cottage down at Silas Point for the summer, she immediately arranged for a dinner party. Mrs. Quenton was worth millions, and she had nothing better to do than surround herself with interesting people, sponsor charitable movements and amuse herself.

She was delighted with Reggie Sebastian and his wife Helen. They were young. They were attractive. They were creative artists. They were interesting. Cocktails were served before dinner on the terrace. Before they went into dinner, Mrs. Quenton was calling Reggie by his first name. At the table she assigned him the chair on her right. On her left was Rod Stewart, who was almost as wealthy as Mrs. Quenton.

By the time the main course was served Reggie knew, from conversation between Mrs. Quenton and Rod, that they both had oodles of money, that they were always helping unfortunate people, donating to charity, endeavouring in general to uplift society.

Reggie listened. He had heard these things many times before and they always made him better He had a contract doing covers for a cheap magazine. The contract paid him a living, but it also hampered him in doing the type of painting he wanted to do. So presently Reggie drained the glass of wine that had been placed before his plate, and addressed himself to Mrs. Quenton.

"Mrs. Quenton," he said, "what you say is all very fine and admirable, but I've always wondered why people with money are always trying to help people who are born poor and who would be just as happy if allowed to remain poor and who haven't the intelligence to contribute anything to Society if given the opportunity. What I mean is, it's the creative artists who sponsor our cultural advancement in this civilization, and no one ever comes along and offers them a helping hand, because their emotional make-up forces them to be proud and independent of charity. However, they are just as human, get just as hungry, are just as sensitive to cold. Moreover, their intelligence makes their sufferings ten times as great."

Suddenly Reggie became conscious that every one had stopped talking and was listening to him, and that a look of horror had come over Helen's face. Suddenly he knew that he had drunk too much and consequently talked too much.

Suddenly Reggie became conscious that everyone had stopped talking and was listening to him, and that a look of horror had come over Helen's face. Suddenly he knew that he had drunk too much and consequently talked too much. He laughed a trifle loudly. "That sounds as though I'm trying to sell you something. Well, I'm not."

On the way home that night Helen scolded. "I was never so mortified in my life. You sounded ——you sounded like a beggar!"

Reggie's lips set grimly. "I guess I've been wanting to say that for a long time. I guess it's been in the back of my head and I didn't know it. Well, now I've said it and I'm glad."

The next day at 10 o'clock in the morning a limousine drove into the Sebastians yard and Mrs. Quenton got out. She exchanged pleasantries, commented on the cuteness of the cottage, then came to the point of her visit.

"I've been thinking about what you said, Reggie. You're right. We people who have wealth don't sponsor other people who can—er—contribute something to Society. I'm going to give you the opportunity you want. How much money do you need to abandon your present contract and devote all your time to doing something worthwhile?"

"Ten thousand dollars," said Reggie. Helen gasped.

Mrs. Quenton smiled and got out her cheque book. Five minutes later she had gone, and Reggie stood with a cheque for dol. 10,000 in his hand. He felt sort of numb. Then he began to think. He thought: "Here is my chance. Here is relief, freedom from worry, the opportunity I've been waiting for. Why shouldn't she do it? I'm going to take it."

And he did. He wrote to the magazine, giving it a ninety-day notice. Then he bought the paints and brushes and canvases he needed and set them up on the point and began to do a landscape. For the first time in his life he left he could afford to give his all to art.

On the second day after Reggie began working on his landscape, Mrs. Quenton appeared. She wanted to see how he was doing, and to invite Reggie and Helen over to meet some people she was having in. She was a-flutter with excitement because these people were important and they thought her idea of being a patron of the arts was so unique.

Reggie would rather have stayed and worked on his landscape, but he felt he owed it to Mrs. Quenton to do as she wished. So he and Helen went and met the people and were quite the sensations. Reggie noticed a faintly patronizing air, but he didn't mind. Tomorrow he would be back doing what he wanted to do.

The next day Mrs. Quenton called and said that Mr. Terrence, one of the people he had met last night, wanted him to do a portrait of his wife, and wasn't that grand? Reggie didn't like to do portraits, but he couldn't very well refuse. So every day for a week he went to Mrs. Quenton's and worked on Mrs. Terrence's portrait. And every day there was a party, and before the week had passed he had orders for five more portraits and had been invited to seven parties.

Reggie said nothing, but when the portrait of Mrs. Terrence was finished (and it was good) and Mr. Terrence got out his cheque book, Reggie said: "That will be five thousand dollars."

Mr. Terrence hesitated. Then he smiled. He guessed that Mrs. Quenton had told him to name that figure. When Reggie became famous they could all say how they had helped to make him famous.

So Mr. Terrence wrote out the cheque for dol. 5,000, and Reggie took it to Mrs. Quenton and gave it to her. "I've spent some of the money you gave me," he said, "but here's dol. 5,000 on account. To-morrow I'll mail you all I have left and a note for the remainder. If I can get my old job back I'll be able to pay it all off within the next year. . . . No, please, don't say what you have in mind, Mrs. Quenton. We could talk from now until Christmas and I'm afraid we wouldn't understand each other. Good day."

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Hockey In Bombay

EXTENSIVE PROGRAMME FOR NEXT SEASON

By J. C. MAITRA

When we are in thick of the Soccer season, hockey seems to be a far cry. But really it is not so. In another six or seven weeks, the hockey season will commence in this city. Beginning on 1st of November and ending on 31st May, I must say, it is a very long season. To play one game continuously for a period of seven months at a stretch is no joke. Many a fellow would get fed up with it. But our enthusiasts in Bombay are made of sterner stuff. I suppose many of them would not mind revelling in it throughout the year, if it were only possible. If there were no monsoon and no rain, they would enjoy it all the year round! But the clerk of the weather cannot oblige them for the sake of humanity. So hockey enthusiasts have to take to some other game during this period.

WANT OF PLAY-GROUNDS

But the real reason why the season has to be so prolonged is that grounds for playing the game of hockey are so few and far between in this great city of ours. If more of them were available. I do not see any reason why the period should not have been curtailed and concentrated to a more suitable and convenient limit. No, Sir, that is not possible. As many of the available grounds as possible have to be reserved for cricket, as we are told by the people in authority that Bombay people understand only cricket. How far they are wrong can be proved from the facts and figures which hockey and football would provide. Despite the step-motherly treatment meted out to these games, they now seriously challenge the popularity of cricket!

A CHALLENGE TO CRICKET

Perhaps, I would be laughed out for this statement. The Cricket gods would point out the great Pentangular Tournament and ask is there any other competition in this city which would attract as big a crowd? I may readily admit that there is none at the moment. But do you realise how much pains have been taken and how much money have been spent during the last fifty years to popularise this game? Would you take into account the fact that almost all the 'maidans' in the city have been used throughout the year for no other purpose than Cricket. If the same amount of facilities and encouragement were given to football and hockey I have not the least doubt that these games, with greater spectacular value and mass appeal, would have easily surpassed the Cricket Festival of Bombay in popularity long ago.

WONDERFUL PROGRESS BY HOCKEY

It is really a wonder that with so little facilities and so meagre support that these games have sprung into tremendous popularity during recent years—so much so that I do visualise a day in the near future when they will eclipse Cricket completely. What are the achievements of our Cricket, one may pertinently ask? A game which has been carefully nourished and fostered for nearly fifty years can hardly boast of a bright record in international Cricket. The critics may try to silence me by saying that other countries do more for Cricket than Bombay or India does. In that case I would point out to them that Indian hockey and football have progressed with less financial support than Cricket has been able to obtain.

NEXT SEASON'S PROGRAMME

However, I would not quarrel with the blind protagonists of Cricket on this account. Let them worship their favourite game as much as they like. But let them not overlook the fact that hockey and football are stealing a march over them steadily and surely, despite the serious handicaps that have been placed in their way. The intrinsic worth of these games is sure to win in the end. Now let us turn to the programme which the Bombay Provincial Hockey Association, Limited, has chalked out for the ensuing season. The League will commence on November 1 and will be completed by January 31. The composition of the First Division has been raised from eight to eleven teams—with the promotion of the leaders of the three sections in the Second Division. There will be no demotion.

LARGER NUMBER IN SENIOR DIVISION

The idea of increasing the number will be appreciated by all, especially in view of the fact that no return games are played. Truly speaking, a League is not a League in its real sense when it is half completed. The main object of having double game is not only to give ample practice to the competing teams but also to give them every opportunity of getting the best of it—particularly in avenging a previous defeat. The B. P. H. A. would doubtless provide for these contests, were it possible to do so. Lack of playing fields makes their task an impossible one. They have, therefore, done the next best thing by increasing the number of teams which will give the contestants a larger number of games.

IS IT DESIRABLE?

I do not like the decision to permit one club, that is the B. B. and C. I. Railway, to run two teams in the First Division. Of course the second team has secured a promotion by right. But the Committee could lay down that no Club should be entitled to put in two teams in the first division. With the resources at the command of the Railways and the large field at their disposal it may not be beyond their power to lead all the three sections in the second division. Will the B. P. H. A. thus allow them to put in four teams in the Senior Division? In short it may grow into an all-Railway affair. I am sure that cannot be the intention of the promoters of hockey. The public will lose a good deal of their interest if such a contingency ever arises.

CLEAR THE CONFUSION

Besides there is likely to be some confusion about the registration and transfer of players. Will the players be registered for A and B teams separately like two different clubs? or will they be registered as members of one Club? Then will the players be allowed to be interchanged between A and B teams—with or without a transfer? If they are treated as one club, the players from one team may play for the other without a transfer. The question of promotion and demotion also does not arise as they would be in the same division. I think these questions will have to be made absolutely clear to the Clubs and the players. Otherwise, there is bound to be trouble during the season.

AN ANOMALY REMOVED

The Second Division will have sections as usual with eight teams each. With the promotion of the three leading teams and no demotion there will be room for all teams worth entering. I am glad the Committee has now done away with the anomaly which existed a couple of years ago in connection with the relegation of the Lusitanians 'A' team to the second division and the promotion of their 'B' team to the senior division. Actually the senior and junior players played in their respective divisions as usual though they were called differently. Henceforth the teams playing in the First Division will always be called 'A' team and their second teams playing in the Junior Division 'B' team in respective of their previous classification.

GOVERNMENT MUST HELP

In addition to the above, the B. P. H. A. will run a League for Women as in previous years, and also the Provincial Championship Tournament. Despite the serious war situation in Europe, sporting events in India have been going on smoothly so far. It may be hoped that nothing will happen to stop or obstruct their course in the coming months. But the rising prices of every material in the country, particularly in this city, has placed the Association in a serious predicament. The worst of all is the refusal of the Government to permit it to have a permanent stand on their ground. I do not see any sensible reason for which this should be refused. What harm would it cause to anybody if the B.P.H.A. erects a permanent stand like the one at the Cooperage, near Churchgate? It would save the waste of such a lot of money every year which it costs to put up and pull down the temporary stands annually. I am afraid it will be a problem for the B. P. H. A. to put up a stand next season!

NO DISCRIMINATION IN TRANSFERS

All the players will be happy to learn that the B. P. H. A. has decided to grant one transfer to every player who may ask for it, during a season without any restriction whatsoever. Last year it was discriminatory, while a player could get a transfer to any office club he was not permitted to do so to any private club. This has been done away with. As for inter-provincial transfers, the Indian Hockey Federation has laid down the law that such transfers will be permitted only in the month of September. If a player applies for it later in the season, he will have to wait till the next September. If any player wishes to transfer himself from one province or State to another, he must do so now. Otherwise he will have to remain on the Waiting List for some months. In any case, it will have a salutary effect on those players who romp about from place to place for reasons other than amateur sport!

PROGRESS AT PAREL

The B. P. H. A. has sanctioned six tournaments which will be staged in the northern part of the city, that is, at the St. Xavier's College Gymkhana ground, Parel, under the auspices of the Parel Sporting Club. There will be a League and a knock-out each for men, women and school students. I need hardly say that each section will have plenty of play. The Gymkhana ground mentioned above is gradually developing into a big centre of sport. Although hockey is not popular in the locality as football is to-day, I have no doubt that this national game will claim equal attention from the public at no distant date.

JEPSON AND KILLEDAR CUPS

I have not heard anything above the Jepson and Killedar Cup as yet. The B.P.H.A. suffered a substantial loss in allowing these tournaments to be staged on their ground last season. I doubt if they will care to shoulder this burden again next year. It may be that they will come to a fresh arrangement with those who are responsible for managing these competitions. Or the latter may find another suitable venue to stage them. However, I do hope that these tournaments will not be stopped for lack of financial support. The question may be easily solved if the Government permits the stands to be erected for the Provincial Championships to remain till the end of the season. The Committee should use their energy and influence in this direction and get a move on quickly too.

REPRESSION IN C. I. STATES

Appeal To Bombay To Help Ratlam Politicals' Defence Committee

Speaking on the present political situation in Central India States at a meeting held at Vidyalaya Bhuwan, Fanaswadi, Bombay on Thursday night, Sjt. S. M. Agarkar, working President of the Central India States' People's Conference, Khandwa, who has come to Bombay in connection with the Defence Committee meeting of the Ratlam Political Conspiracy Case Prisoners stressed the need for a strong organisation of the States' Peoples in the province under the Flag of the Central India States' People's Conference.

Referring to the present political repression in Ratlam State, Mr. Agarkar said the States' people of Central India residing in Bombay should raise a strong voice of protest and suggested that the people should help the Ratlam States' Political Prisoners' Defence Commitee financially as commended by Pt. Nehru.

Sjt. Kanayalal Vaidya, the convenor of the Defence Committee described at length the present situation in Ratlam and the programme of the Defence Committee. Msssre Rampratap Shukla and Madanlal Agrawal suggested the formation of a sub-committee and after a prolonged discussion the following resolution was passed unanimously.

"With a view to help the Ratlam Political prisoners Defence Committee formed under the auspices of the C. I. States' People's Conference the following Committee of the States workers residing in Bombay is framed with powers to co-opt five members. This Committee will collect funds and offer other help to the Ratlam Political Prisoners Defence Committee Syt. Kanhaiyalal D. Vaidya will be the convenor of the Committee, The following are the other members of the Committee:—

Messrs Rampratap Shukla, Bhadrakumar Yagnik, Madanlal Agrawal, Bhupendranath Trivedi and Ratanlal Upadhyaya."

At the meeting the instances of alleged harassment and maltreatment meted out to the Political prisoners in Malhar (C.I.) State jail were narrated by a Malhar representative. Mr. Agarkar assured the workers that the Executive Committee would consider Malhar affairs.

SIR HOMI MODY FOR BOMBAY

SIMLA, September 4.

Sir Homi Mody, Supply Member to the Government of India, will leave Simla on more than a fortnight's tour of Bombay, Jubbulpore, Calcutta and Delhi. He leaves Simla on September 6 for Bombay to attend the Textile Supply Conference and starts for Jubbulpore on September 13. From Jubbulpore he will reach Calcutta on September 15 and Delhi on September 21, returning to Simla on September 24.—United Press.

Our Tabulated Adlets

1 Anna Per Word Minimum Re. 1

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20. MATRIMONIAL

Punjabi Hindu widower twenty-five well settled in life seeks correspondence from Hindu family with a view to matrimonial negotiation, widows without encumbrance preferred. Please apply Box No: 15013 "Bombay Chronicle"

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Wanted immediately: A highly qualified and experienced Chemist for the manufacture of Acids & heavy chemicals and erection of new plants. Start according to qualifications from Rs. 400 to Rs. 600. Apply Box No. 15006, "Bombay Chronicle."

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For High Class Hindu Families. Flats with modern style, double rooms, single rooms, garages, shops. Apply J. K. Building, Gamdevi. Phone: 42228. (14921)

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Adler Cabriolet Convertable 10 H.P. 5 seater 1939 model, owner driven, 35 m.p. gallon. Very good condition. No brokers. Phone 27547. (5999A)

"Cheverolet" Carry Al Bus looking like Car accommodating nine, with special arrangements for extra heavy luggage, seats removable to convert as freighter in very good condition. Phone 27547 (5999)

140. EDUCATIONAL ADLETS

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY AND RADIO ENGINEERING. SESSION BEGINS FROM OCTOBER, 1941

Limited number of seats. Enrol at once for a complete and thorough training.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY—This Institute has installed the latest Marconi apparatus of the same type as that in the Government Examination Centre at Alipore.

The percentage of passes attained by this Institute has been as high as 75 per cent.

The demand for Wireless Operators is increasing, and is, in fact, in excess of the supply. All passed students of this Institute have been employed.

The Institute is frequently receiving enquiries for the supply of wireless Operators from the Government, and other important sources.

RADIO ENGINEERING—There are excellent fields of employment and active work in India, which are increasing daily. This is really a money-earning trade or industry. Many can obtain well-paid berths in Radio Shops and Depots in the large towns, or can establish Radio Supply shops of their own.

N. B.—I. Sc. and B.Sc. students are preferred for the above two Courses. Matriculates or equivalent standard also admitted.

Apply for Illustrated Prospectus with five annas stamps to the Principal, George Telegraph Street, Calcutta.

327. AGENTS WANTED

Wanted influential Agents to sell the remaining shares of Bengal Share Dealers' Syndicate Ltd., of 3 and 4, Hare St., Calcutta, Dividend paid 10% on the first working year. Authorised Capital Rs. 25 lacs. Subscribed Capital Rs. 8,60,000/-. Paid-up Capital Rs. 2,55,000/-. The Syndicate has commenced its own building construction on Chowringhee Square, Calcutta. Apply to Mg. Director.

Wanted Selling Agents for Oriental Models such as Buddha, Nataraj, etc. India Model Mfg. Co., 263|1, Upper Chitpur Road, Calcutta. (5659)

341. PARTNERSHIPS WANTED

Wanted financial partner interested in manufacturing Toilets, Perfumeries and Household Commoditles. Apply "Bombay Chronicle" Box No. 15015.

GONORRHOEA CURED

OLD or NEW—cured Guaranteedly. MEDICINE CHARGES ON CURE: Time—9 to 12 a.m. and 5 to 8 p.m. Sunday: 9 to 12 a.m. only.—

Visit Personally.

SANYASI DAVAKHANA (Regd.), Near Prarthana Samaj Tram Junction, Sandhurst Road, Opp. Central Bank, Bombay 4.

Mess Boy In Ship Arrested

CALCUTTA, September 6.

A mess boy of a ship, now lying in the Calcutta Port, was arrested last night outside the dock area, being, it is alleged, in possession of a seven-chambered revolver and some live cartridges.

He was produced today before the Chief Presidency Magistrate and remanded to police custody. —A. P.

Verdict On Victim Of Lorry Accident

BOMBAY, Saturday

A verdict of accidental death was recorded to-day at the inquest on the death of Miss Gladys Muriel Stumps, aged (29), who was crushed to death in a motor lorry accident on the 1st September.

Deceased was crossing the Victoria Gardens Road when a motor lorry fully loaded with Sugar bags swerved to the left to save the deceased, with the result that the lorry dashed into a Hydrant on the foot-path and overturned. The load fell on the young woman and she was killed on the spot, her head being completely smashed

Collapse Of France Tells On Indian Cotton Trade

Vichy Govt. Funds For Reimbursement Of Losses? Mudaliar's Assurance To Karachi Deputation

KARACHI, Sept. 4.

The question of reimbursement of the losses sustained by Indian cotton trade due to outstandings for contracted goods following the collapse of France is said to be under the consideration of the Government of India who are believed to be exploring the possibilities of absorption of the Vichy Government's funds now at the disposal of the Government of India. This assurance is understood to have been given by Sir Ramaswami Mudaliar, Commerce Member, Government of India, to a deputation of the Cotton Exchange this morning.

The Commerce Member is further understood to have pointed out that the funds thus available may not be sufficient to meet the needs of the situation and the Government of India therefore suggested to His Majesty's Government that the resources available within the British Commonwealth be pooled for this purpose.

It is stated that Sir A. R. Mudaliar then referred to the recent freezing of Japanese assets in India and indicated that certain matters pertaining to mutual trade and exchange were at present under the consideration of the Governments concerned, adding that raw cotton, particularly short staple would receive special consideration in any arrangement that might be evolved.

Dealing with petrol rationing, the Commerce Member felt that rationing would not affect the problem of transport in relation to the movement of raw cotton and there was no ground for fear that curtailment of motor transport in the Punjab would give rise to increased railway freightage.

Sir Ramaswamy Mud conclusion is stated to have assured the deputation that he would try to find out from Bombay and other textile centres the fullest capacity of Indian mills for production of textiles and absorption of staple cotton.—A. P.

Around Courts ...

NORWEGIAN SAILOR CONVICTED

BOMBAY, Saturday

Bjarne Aass, a Norwegian sailor was convicted and sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment for assaulting a garrison military police constable, by Mr. Oscar H. Brown, Chief Presidency Magistrate on Saturday

It was stated that at about 3 a m. on Thursday the accused drove up in a taxi to the barrier of the military prohibited area and tried to go in without a pass and without paying the taxi hire. He was stopped by a Garrison Military Police constable Accused is alleged to have pushed him with the result that he fell on a barbed wire fencing and hurt himself. Accused is then alleged to have rushed past the sentry, but he was chased and arrested.

The Norwegian Consul was called in to explain the case to the accused.

The accused pleaded guilty and said that he was dead drunk

The Magistrate did not accept the plea of the accused that he was over drunk, but he was drunk just enough to behave in this "wild and foolish" fashion. He convicted and sentenced him as stated above

A sum of six and odd rupees found on the accused was given to the taxi-driver in part payment of his dues.

SOCIAL VICE CASE

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Dr. B. R. Ambedkar while perorating his address to the jury in the social vice case, to-day observed that the charges against the accused namely, importation of the girl from Iran into Bombay, obtaining possession of a minor girl, living on her earnings as a prostitute and abetment had not in the least been proved.

He submitted that the prosecution arose out of the fact that the first accused Bannubai had abandoned her Zoroastrian faith and embraced Hinduism and subsequently married the second accused Motiram Kohli, a Hindu.

Counsel further stated that most of the witnesses produced by the prosecution were not untainted by this particular bias which had started with the complainant and his complaint which was an outcome, added Counsel, of the communal virus rankling in their minds.

THREE DIFFERENT STATEMENTS

Counsel said that the girl had made three different statements on three separate occasions.

She had told the Court that she met Dastur Dinyar when he visited the accused's place. She was asked by the foreman of the jury whether she was leading an immoral life at that time and she had answered in the affirmative. Yet she had told Dastur Dinyar when questioned by them that she was quite happy with the accused.

If she had been forced to relate submitted Counsel, this was a God-sent opportunity as the Dastur had come specially to enquire after her.

If she had been forced to an immoral life and that too against her will then it was natural to infer that she would have sought the intervention and help of Dastur Dinyar She could have even escaped with the Dastur then and there.

Counsel then referred to the allegation that the girl was tutored by the accused in the presence of the policeman and asked the jury to find out the truth of this statement with an unprejudiced mind. He added:—"Could it be possible?

If at all there was any tutoring the tutoring should have been on these three material points, namely, importation, prostitution and living on her income as a prostitute, but there was nothing of the sort proved which was a sufficient indication that the tutoring was on the other side.

The story of the two Christian girls had been exploded by the evidence of the ayah Mary who was one of the girls who the prosecution tried to show as among the girls used in the brothel.

Emphasis, said Counsel, was laid on the fact that the names of two Christian girls appeared in the panchnama which was a mere coincident as at the time of the execution of the warrant Mary's friend was present in the house.

Plea For Concessions In Railway Freight

KARACHI, Sept. 4.

The part played by Karachi in the cotton export trade of India was detailed at length at the interview that representatives of the cotton trade here had with Sir A. Ramaswamy Mudaliar, Commerce Member, who is on a short visit to the city.

According to the spokesman of the trade, Karachi is having 50 per cent of the total exports of Indian cotton, handling nearly two million bales annually.

During the interview satisfaction was expressed on behalf of the Cotton trade at the fact that the Indian mills, consuming increasing quantities of Indian cotton, had helped to absorb the export trade lost, consequent on the loss of continental markets.

At the same time, they drew the attention of the Hon'ble Member to the problem created by the loss of the Japanese market involving a million and half bales of cotton.

To provide relief under such circumstances, the interviewers submitted that Government should come to their aid by granting concessions in railway freight, particularly on short staple cotton from the producing fields to the consuming and exporting centres, and also by providing adequate tonnage to United States of America, Australia and Empire countries.—A. P

Fatal Slip From Staircase

BOMBAY, Saturday

Merwanji Rustomji Daruwalla, aged 45 years, residing at Proctor Road, Girgaum, slipped and rolled down from a staircase on the 15th August. He was removed to the Parsi General Hospital where he died after an operation on September 3.

A verdict of accidental death was recorded to day.

SOCIALIST AS VICEROY?

Stafford Cripps' Name Mentioned Along With Gwyer And Schuster

'SPECTATOR'S' DARING SUGGESTION

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

LONDON, September 6.

TO-DAY'S "SPECTATOR" MAKES ITS CONTRIBUTION TO THE SELECTING OF LORD LINLITHGOW'S SUCCESSOR.

REJECTING LORD HALIFAX AND SIR SAMUEL HOARE ON THE GROUND THAT NEW CONDITIONS DEMAND NEW BLOOD. THE PAPER SPECULATES THE POSSIBILITY OF SIR MAURICE GWYER OR SIR GEORGE SCHUSTER BEING OFFERED THE VICEROYALTY, BECAUSE SIR M. GWYER IS INTIMATELY ACQUAINTED WITH THE PROBLEM OF INDIA WITH A GENERAL OUTLOOK THAT IS DISTINCTLY LIBERAL AND SIR GEORGE SCHUSTER ALSO IS PROGRESSIVE IN OUTLOOK. BUT THE "MOST DARING AND IMAGINATIVE SUGGESTION" OF THE "SPECTATOR'S" DIARIST IS THAT SIR STAFFORD CRIPPS SHOULD SUCCEED LORD LINLITHGOW. "THERE'S A GREAT DEAL TO BE SAID FOR THIS IDEA—IF SIR STAFFORD CRIPPS AND HIS MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT WHICH MEANS THE PREMIER AS WELL AS MR. AMERY COULD AGREE ON THE INDIA POLICY, IF THEY COULD, VICEROYALTY MIGHT BE HISTORIC. SIR STAFFORD CRIPPS WOULD UNDERSTAND PT. JAWAHARLAL NERRU AND 'VICE VERSA'" ADDS THE PAPER.

'CORNERED' IN IRAN!

Germans, Iraqi Rebels And Grand Mufti Of Jerusalem

LONDON, Sept. 6.

None of the Germans who found themselves in Iran on the entry of the British and Soviet troops has succeeded in leaving the country, it is reliably learned in London. It is believed that the instructions sent by the British Government to the British Minister at Teheran not only cover the question of Germans still in Iran but also Iraqi rebels who fled to Iran on the failure of their abortive movement, and the Grand Mufti of Jerusalem.—Reuter.

IRAN CONSIDERS ANGLO-RUSSIAN NOTE

TEHERAN, Sept. 6.

The Iran Cabinet to-day is considering the Anglo-Russian note handed to the Government yesterday. It is believed that an announcement on the subject be made by the Iran Parliament tomorrow. Although the Iran Government has already accepted the main demands of the British and Soviet Governments it is understood that there are several points at issue which the latest Anglo-Russian note may have resolved.—Reuter.

Turkish Embassy Not To Shelter Germans In Iran

ANKARA, Sept. 6.

The Turkish Foreign Ministry has instructed the Turkish embassy in Teheran not to afford shelter to the Germans.—Reuter.

ITALIAN TROOPSHIP TORPEDOED

LONDON, Sept. 6.

"The Italian liner "Esperia" 11398 tons, has been torpedoed and sunk off Tripoli by one of our submarines," states an Admiralty communique. The "Esperia" was in an exceptionally strongly escorted convoy. The escort consisted of destroyers, torpedo boats, motor torpedo boats and flying boats. Liners of this type are used by the enemy as troopships."—Reuter.

Enemy Ship Sunk In Mediterranean

LONDON, Sept. 6.

A British submarine attacked an enemy convoy in the Central Mediterranean and a ship of the Ramb class was torpedoed and sunk.—Reuter.

The Ramb class of ships are fast vessels of just under four thousand tons and capable of 18½ knots. They are owned by the Italian Government. One of these ships was sunk by the British cruiser "Leander" six months ago when acting as a commerce raider in the Indian Ocean.

NEW ZEALANDERS' ROLE IN WAR

LONDON, September 6.

New Zealand has over 35,000 men serving overseas. Part of the force has suffered comparatively heavy casualties in Greece and Crete. This is one item in an impressive account of New Zealand's war effort issued by the High Commissioner in London. New Zealand's naval force includes two medium cruisers, "Achilles" and "Leander." over 2,500 New Zealanders are serving in the R.A.F.—in Britain, the Middle East, Singapore and elsewhere.—Reuter.

Alerts In Cairo

CAIRO: "There were air raids last night on Alexandria and the Suez Canal area," says a Ministry of Interior communique issued here this morning. "In the former area there were three killed and in the latter two killed and one injured. Damage done was slight." Alerts were also sounded in Cairo and in the Delta Provinces.—Reuter.

Vichy Ship Captured Off French Coast

NEW YORK, Sept. 6.

Two thousand ton Vichy supply ship "Azic" has been captured by a British destroyer off the French coast 'en route' for Casablanca from Bordeaux according to unofficial reports here.—Reuter.

"Gun Girls"

LONDON, September 6.

The first mixed anti-aircraft battery of men of the Royal Artillery and girls of the Auxiliary Territorial Sevice is now in action at a gun site somewhere near London.

The "Gun Girls" have completed their full training first through theoretical stages and then at artillery practice camps. The men perform the actual loading and firing of the guns while the A.T.S. girls operate the fire control instrument, — predctors height finders, identification telescopes etc.

Their Section Commander is delighted not only with the girls' remarkable aptitude for work but with their keenness and the way they are picking up "gunners' spirits".—Reuter.

NO AIR RAID OVER BRITAIN ON FRIDAY NIGHT

LONDON, Sept 6.

German air raiders did not attempt to cross the British coast during Friday night. An Air Ministry 'communique' this (Saturday) morning says: "There is nothing to report."—Reuter.

Nazis' Grim Vendetta; 3 French Hostages Shot

VICHY, September 6.

Three French hostages have been shot by the German authorities as a reprisal for the recent attempted assassinations, says the Paris Correspondent of the Vichy News Agency.

According to this Agency, Paris newspapers this morning publish the following communication by General von Stuelnagel, the Military Governor of occupied France:

"On August 22 as a result of the assassination of a member of the German Army, I announced that for all new attempted assassinations hostages would be shot. Notwithstanding this warning, a member of the German Army was again the victim of attempted murder on September 3. Enquiry established that the guilty person could not be other than a Communist. As a reprisal for this dastardly act three French hostages were shot to-day (September 6, 1941)."—Reuter.

WILL THE WORM TURN?

ZURICH, Sept. 6.

New decisions may be taken concerning Franco-German relations before the end of September, writes the Vichy correspondent of La Suisse.—Reuter.

Greek-Soviet Relations Resumed

ISTANBUL, Sept. 6.

Greece and Russia are to resume diplomatic relations which was interrupted by the German invasion of Balkans. A Greek delegation representing the Government of M. Tsouderos will leave Istanbul next week for Moscow led by M. Pipinelis former Greek Minister in Sofia who will remain in Moscow as Minister presenting letters of credence to M. Stalin in the name of King George of Greece.—Reuter.

HELD IN CUSTODY BY FAQIR OF IPI

Hostiles Active On Frontier

BANNU, September 5

Khan, A. Kharsin outlaw, surrendered with three other associates at Miranshah in North Waziristan and was taken to Razmak to be presented before the Political Agency. He was the head of a gang notorious for hostile activities in Isha Pirkali Area, wherein his son got injured was admitted into hospital.

Amirshahzan Dour, an outlaw, was arrested and held in custody by the Faqir of Ipi. He was suspected for the murder of Gulmanan, cousin of a big Saipali Malik and also for activities which were considered as a breach of fidelity to the Faqir of Ipi.

DR. NAIDU TO MEET MOONJE

NEW DELHI, Sept. 6.

Dr. P. Varadarajulu Naidu, General Secretary, All-India Hindu Mahasabha, who had been in Delhi for the past two days, is leaving for Nasik to-day to meet Dr. Moonje. From Nasik, Dr. Naidu is proceeding to Bombay and meet Mr. Savarkar. On Wednessday next, he will be at Wardha to see Mahatma Gandhi.

Dr. Naidu had discussion to-day with Bhai Parmanand who arrived here from Lahore to-day.

It is understood that a meeting of the Working Committee of the All-India Hindu Mahasabha will be held in Delhi during the first week of October.—A. P.

WOMEN V. HITLER

The following cable has been received from London:—

"On behalf of millions of Soviet women, we appeal to you to unite in the efforts of the women of the whole world for the destruction of sanguinary Hitlerism," says an appeal from Soviet women to the women of the world.

"On September 7 at 6 p.m. Moscow Time (11-30 I.S.T.) a group of Soviet women are organising in Moscow a meeting of women under the slogan: "Women of the world! on to the struggle against Hitlerism!"

"We earnestly ask you to inform all the women of your freedom-loving country of this meeting. We ask you to listen to the broadcas of our meeting and organise similar meetings of women throughout your own country.

"We are firmly convinced that by our joint efforts, we will succeed in making the slogans, 'women of the world! on to the struggle against Hitlerism!' resound in every town and village in every country and become the watchword of freedom-loving women the whole world over."

Axis Lifeline Smashed

Communications Between Italy And Tripoli Hampered

(By Reuter's Chief Correspondent in Cairo).

LONDON, September 5.

Axis communications between Italy and Libya are being increasingly hampered. This is made plain by to-day's Air Force and Naval communiques.

GOOD MARKSMANSHIP

The attempted big Italian raid on Malta is regarded as an effort at reprisal for Malta's offensive activity against Axis shipping. From Malta, the guardian of the narrow seas, aircraft of the R.A.F. and air arms keep watch for ships attempting to make a dash across to Libya. Once detected bombers and torpedo-carriers pursue them. The clear Mediterranean air is helping to make for good marksmanship.

MUCH-BOMBED BENGHAZI

Recent Admiralty Communiques also tell of convoys attacked and dispersed, their escorts firing madly at each other. The Axis are endeavouring to use fast ships as much as possible in order to be more difficult to hit. Once across in African waters their troubles are not ended. R.A.F. bombers nightly hammer harbours and shipping concentrating mainly on Tripoli and Benghazi where the fast ships go Benghazi has hardly known a raid-free night for months. Its port installations have suffered heavily and unloading must be becoming difficult. Damage to Benghazi in turn throws more work on Tripoli and lengthens the communications across long stretches of waterless desert.

Unofficial observers in Cairo believe that the Germans and Italians must even now have a difficult time in keeping up supply necessaries to forward troops and they have not yet felt the full brunt of British air attack.

RANCHI.—His Excellency the Governor of Bihar has received a sum of Rs. 10,000/- from the Maharajadhiraja Bahadur of Darbhanga for a regimental fund for the newly-formed Bihar Regiment.

Every House In Kiev Becomes A Fortress!

Nazis Meet With Magnificent Resistance!

BRITAIN PROMISES UNLIMITED CREDIT TO U S S R.

MOSCOW, September 6.

Inhabitants of Kiev are carrying on their normal life, says the Moscow radio. The women gather as usual at market places where collective farmers from the surrounding districts come daily with their produce.

Meanwhile every house in the city has been transformed into a miniature but strong fortress and the people have but one motto "Kiev is and will remain a Soviet city."

FIGHT CONTINUES

The following is the text of the Soviet mid-day 'communique' broadcast by the Moscow Radio at 11-00 G.M.T.:—

"During the night of September 5, our troops continued fighting the enemy along the whole front.

THREE BASTIONS OF FREEDOM

LONDON, Sept. 6.

Once again the three great bastions of freedom are in the news from the Eastern Front, Leningrad, Kiev and Odessa. In the Leningrad sector the Germans are continuing their tremendous efforts to encircle the city from the south. In London, the Germans are believed to have made some progress but they are meeting magnificent Russian resistance in heavy rain and there does not appear to have been any big change in the situation during the last 36 hours.

The Germans claimed this morning that German powerful long range artillery shelled targets in Leningrad and a 'communique' from Helsinki says that big fires could be seen in the city from the Finnish border.

Life in Leningrad city is almost normal except for curfew regulations. The Russians admit that the position is still serious but are reported to be optimistic about the latest developments.—Reuter.

"MUST DOUBLE OUR EFFORTS"

EDINBURGH, Sept. 6.

All possible financial help will be given to Russia, said Sir Kingsley Wood, Chancellor of the Exchequer, speaking here to-day. The Russians have told us that they don't want financial help as a gift but they have asked for credit and we have willingly agreed. No monetary limit will be placed on our assistance.

The Chancellor said that Britain was standing up well to the heavy cost of the war. He expressed confidence that Britain could carry on through the present financial year without further taxation, but to do so there must be still greater voluntary savings. During recent weeks, he said, Britain had been spending twelve and a half millions sterling daily of which ten and a half millions had been spent on war purposes.

DANGERS OF COMPLACENCY

"We have willingly imposed upon ourselves the heaviest financial burdens not for our own account only, but for the common cause of freedom and justice. There are no citizens in any country who voluntarily bear such heavy, almost crushing taxation as those of Great Britain.

Sir Kingsley Wood emphasised the part the Empire was playing financially. The Dominions and India had made great sacrifices and he thanked the colonies for their generous contributions. The Chancellor emphasised that two thousand millions sterling must be lent to the State this year out of genuine savings. He concluded, "In this war, with the exception of defeatism, the worst possible thing is complacency. We must double and redouble our efforts to increase the savings of the people."—Reuter.

R. A. F. OVER SOUTH ITALY

CAIRO, Sept. 6.

A number of heavy and sucessful attacks by the R.A.F. and the Fleet Air Arm in Libya and Southern Italy are announced in a Middle East Communique issued this evening.—Reuter.

INDO-CEYLON EXPLORATORY TALKS

COLOMBO, Sept. 6.

The Indo-Ceylon Exploratory Conference resumed this morning when Mr. F. C. Gimson, Controller of Labour, Ceylon joined the Ceylon Delegation, as official adviser.

After two and half nours' discussion, the Conference adjourned till Monday. The Secretary of the Conference told pressmen that they had a general discussion this morning on the question of franchise for Indians.—A. P.

Self-Defence Plea By Nazis

APOLOGIA FOR 'GREER' INCIDENT

STOCKHOLM, Sept. 6.

Great reserve is displayed in Wilhelmstrasse in relation to the "Greer" incident, according to the Berlin correspondents of the Swedish press. Political circles in Berlin recall that the "Robin Moor" incident did not result in war and question whether the "Greer" incident will do so, says the correspondent of the "Social Democraten."

NAZI APOLOGIA

The German official version of the "Greer" incident says that a German submarine was attacked on Thursday with depth charges to which it replied justifiably with a torpedo which missed the mark.—Reuter.

CHINA NEED NOT WORRY, ASSURES U. S.

CHUNGKING, Sept. 6.

The United States Secretary of State Mr. Cordell Hull has assured Doctor Hushin, the Chinese Ambassador in Washington, that "China need feel no anxiety over the American-Japanese exploratory discussions, according to a Chinese semi-official dispatch.

Following the interview with Mr. Hull, the Chinese Ambassador was confident that the United States Government would continue its assistance to China and that America's Far Eastern policy would remain unchanged adds the dispatch.—Reuter.

Flying Boats For Defence Of Dutch Indies

BATAVIA, Sept. 6

The first of a group of Catalina flying boats for the Netherlands Indies naval air arm arrived in Sourabaya on Friday from San diego, California, with a crew of five establishing a new speed record of sixteen hours and fifty minutes and bringing the good wishes of American friends who inscribed "Happy Landing" and Dutch slogans on the tails of the planes in Sandiego.—Reuter.

DUTCH 'REDS' WARNED!

LONDON, Sept. 6

All Dutchmen are warned by the German controlled Dutch radio today that any participation in activities connected with the Soviet or Communists exposed them to the death sentence. In making the announcement, the Reich Commissar declared that all who joined in any form of such activities were acting in collusion with the Soviet and were thus Germany's enemies.—Reuter.

TURKEY SANDWICH.
(Courtesy: "The Gazette," Montreal.)

FORECAST OF MORE SHOWERS

BOMBAY, Saturday.

For the 24 hours ended at 8 a. m. to-day three cents and twelve cents of rainfall were recorded at the St. James' Hospital and J. J. Hospital respectively. The total rainfall at both these places was 33.60, and 30.77 inches respectively which is nearly 26 inches below normal.

Owing to rain and cold wind there has been a slight change in the weather, and the climate on the whole is pleasant.

The maximum temperature for the day ended at 8 a. m. to-day was 87.2 degrees, two degrees below normal, the minimum being 77 degrees which is 1 degree above normal.

The sky remains cloudy, still, and more rains are expected.

Monsoon Extends From Malabar To Bengal Coastal Dists

POONA, Sept 6

There has been an increase and extension of rainfall over a stretch of the country from Malabar and Kanara to the coastal districts of Bengal. Rainfall has been widespread in Orissa, Konkan, Mysore and Malabar and local in Bengal, East Central Provinces, Northwest Frontier Province, Hyderabad and Madras Deccan. A few falls occurred in Assam, Chota Nagpur, West United Provinces, West Central Provinces, Bombay Deccan, Southeast Madras and North Madras Coast.

Forecast (until 7th evening): Rainfall will be fairly widespread in South Bengal, Orissa, East Central Provinces, North Madras Coast, East Deccan, Mysore and Malabar and local in West Deccan. Elsewhere prevailing weather will more or less continue.—A.P.

Leaguer's Resignation

(From Our Correspondent.)

AHMEDABAD, Sept. 6.

It is alleged Ahmedabad C. I. D. police has received two threatening letters addressed to H. E. the Viceroy and H. E. Governor, with a revolver and cartridges, from the postal authority. The police are inquiring in the matter.

Mr. Jallaluddin Kadri a prominent pleader has resigned from the Muslim League, owing to dissatisfaction. More resignations are likely in the near future.

Andhra Mahasabha

In connection with the arrangements for the 22nd annual session of the Andhra Mahasabha to be held at Vizagapatam, an influential Reception Committee was formed with Mr. M. Pattabhi Rami Reddi, Chairman of the Municipality as its Chairman. It has been resolved that Sir M. Venkatasubbarao, Agent H. E. H. the Nizams in Berar, be requested to preside over the Conference. The Session will last for 2 days commencing on October 18

Ban On Lahore Kisan Conference

MIAN IFTIKARUDDIN'S PARLEYS WITH MAHATMA

WARDHA, Sept. 6.

Mian Iftikaruddin, President of the Punjab Provincial Congress Committee had an interview with Mahatma Gandhi to-day, and discussed with him the present political situation. He also placed before Mahatma Gandhi the grievances of the "C" class political prisoners in the Punjab.

Before arriving here, Mian Iftikaruddin had interviews with Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru in the Dehra Dun Jail and Maulana Abul Kalam Azad in the Allahabad Jail. Before leaving for Allahabad this evening, the Punjab Congress leader will have another interview with Mahatma Gandhi.

Mr. H. V. Kamath, Organising Secretary of the All-India Forward Bloc arrived here from Nagpur and interviewed Mahatma Gandhi for three hours. Later he addressed a students' meeting.—A. P.

BERAR CONGRESSMEN ARRESTED

Hartal In Amraoti

AMRAOTI, Sept. 6.

The arrest of Mr. T. G. Joshi, General Secretary of the Berar Provincial Kisan Sabha, yesterday, was followed by the arrests to-day at Amraoti of Mr. Veer Vamanrao Joshi, President of the Berar Provincial Congress, Dr. G. G. Bhojraj, leader of the Forward Bloc, and Pandit D. K. Kanade Shastri, Acting President of the Berar Provincial Congress, at Akola. All the four arrests were made under the Defence of India Rules for alleged objectionable speeches.

A partial hartal was observed in the city.

Mr. H. V. Kamath, Organising Secretary of the All India Forward Bloc arrived here this morning from Wardha after interviewing Mahatma Gandhi yesterday. Mr. Kamath discussed with Mahatma Gandhiji the political situation, particularly with reference to the policy of the Forward Bloc.—A. P.

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu

CALCUTTA, Sept. 6.

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu left for Hyderabad this evening after nine days' stay in Bengal.

Mrs. Naidu will halt at Wardha on her way to see Gandhiji.—A. P.

Kisan Conference Banned

LAHORE, Sept. 6.

The District Magistrate of Lahore has promulgated an order under Section 144, Cr. P. C., prohibiting the holding of the Kisan and Mazdoor Conference convened on September 6 and 7 at Village Ghawind, twenty miles from Lahore.

The organisers of the Conference have been directed not to hold the Conference in the village or at any other place within the confines of Lahore District until further orders. The order was served on the organisers who were engaged in making preparations for the Conference.

It is learnt that the organisers have decided not to defy the prohibitory order.—United Press.

ARRESTED AT UGWA

NAGPUR, Sept. 6.

A report received from Akola says that Mr. Kanade Shastri, President of the Vidarbha Congress Committee, was arrested this morning at Ugwa. The arrest, it is stated, was in connection with a speech Mr. Shastri delivered at Nagpur recently.—United Press.

Sjt. Maneklal Gandhi Released

(From A Correspondent).

KALOL (Panchmahals), (By Mail).

Sjt. Maneklal Gandhi, M.L.A., the President of the Panchmahals District Congress Committee and Member of the All-India Congress Committee has been released from the Sabarmati Jail on expiry of his term of nine months' imprisonment. He was received at the Derol station by a big crowd and was profusely garlanded. Later on in Kalol, a welcome meeting was arranged under the auspices of the Grampanchayat where the Sarpanch and other leaders of the town eulogised his services to the nation. Mr. Gandhi then spoke briefly on the present political situation and asked the audience to follow the programme of the Mahatma. After the close of the meeting, he was taken in procession in the streets of the town.

U. P. Concessions To Security Prisoners

LUCKNOW, Sept. 6.

It is understood that the United Provinces Government have allowed the security prisoners of the Province to read all newspapers of India, including those which were formerly banned by the Government. The Government have also allowed the prisoners to sleep outside at their own cost.—United Press.

Released From Hazaribagh Jail

PATNA, Sept. 5.

Mrs. Saraswati Devi, M.L.A., Mr. Gaurisaran Singh, M.L.A. (Central) and Kumar Birendra Bahadur, M.L.A., all Satyagrahis, were released from the Hazaribagh Jail this morning.—United Press.

2 SATYAGRAHIS RELEASED FROM THANA JAIL

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Mr. K. K. Pangal and Mr. Ganpat A. Sawant who had been detained in the Thana Jail in connection with the Satyagraha movement were released yesterday. The total number of Satyagrahis released so far is 68.

The next batch of Satyagrahis from Bombay composed of Mr. Giriraj Kishore Purshottamdas and Mr. Govind Raghunath Sawant proposes to offer Satyagraha in the city on Monday.

WAMANRAO JOSHI ARRESTED

AMRAOTI, Sept. 6.

Mr. Wamanrao Joshi, former President of the Vidharba Provincial Congress was arrested under the Defence of India Rules.—A. P.

Grabbing Caucasus Before Winter

Hitler Plans Desperate Attack: Joint Bulgaro-German Action Likely

ANKARA, Sept. 5.

An interview which Admiral Raeder, Germany's Navy Chief, has had with King Boris of Bulgaria is regarded here as heralding a new joint action against Russia by Germany and Bulgaria.

Well-informed circles believe that the Nazis and the Bulgars may try land, sea and air action against besieged Odessa or Crimea.

The fact that large numbers of German troops have been arriving in Bulgaria coupled with the concentration of shipping at the Black Sea ports of Varna and Burgas lend support to this belief.

To succeed, however, Hitler will first have to gain air supremacy over Odessa or Crimea and overcome the Red Black Sea Fleet which is vastly superior to any naval forces which Gemany and Bulgaria could raise between them.

Moreover, Crimea and Odessa both have very formidable shore defences which would have to be reduced before a landing could be effected.

Nevertheless many people here believe that Hitler may launch an attack which may be a desperate attempt to reach the oil-bearing Caucasus before the winter sets in.—Reuter.

Khadi And Village Industries Sammelan

TO-DAY'S PROGRAMME AT THE PEOPLE'S JINNAH HALL

8-30 to 9-15 a.m. (S.T.) Mass Spinning.
9-30 to 10-30 a.m. (S.T.) Workers' Meeting (not open for public).
3 p.m. (S.T.) Sammelan.

It has been arranged to hold a conversational Meeting (Workers' Meeting) today (Sunday) at the Congress House at 9-30 a.m. (S.T.) when Acharya Kripalani will preside.

DANISH SHIP SUNK

ROME, Sept. 5.

The Danish ship "Malaya" 8654 tons has been sunk in the Atlantic, says a Copenhagen Telegram.

The Captain and 23 members of the crew all Danes—Perished.—Reuter.

Food Scarcity In French Somaliland

CAIRO, Sept. 5.

French Somaliland cannot hold out many weeks longer unless it can get food from some new source. This opinion was expressed here by a Frenchman recently arrived from Djibouti, who added that the Vichy Government and Officials there are constantly inciting the small white population not to heed the British offers.

The Djibouti Radio to-day stated that "the position in French Somaliland gets more serious every day", and alleges, "absolute lack of vitamins" in the colony despite supplies of milk and other products recently sent in by the British General Cunningham.—Reuter.

BOMBERS OVER SUEZ AND SCOTLAND!

LONDON, September 6.

"Bombs were dropped by single enemy aircraft at a place in north-east Scotland on Friday morning causing some damage and a small number of casualties", states an Air Ministry communique.—Reuter

PILOT KILLED IN AMBALA AIR CRASH

SIMLA, Sept. 5.

The Government of India regret to announce that an aircraft of the Air Forces in India stationed in Ambala crashed near Jullundur yesterday. Pilot Sergeant H. R. Harvey was killed.—United Press.

Marathi Journalist Expires

POONA, Sept. 6.

Mr. R. G. Kanade, the Assistant Editor of "Dnyanprakash" (a Marathi daily of Poona), expired at Bhor after a prolonged illness.—A. P.

Blitz Manoeuvres In Punjab And Frontier

Bomber Planes And Parachutists Will Stage Realistic 'Krieg'

SIMLA, September 6.

For eight days next month the Punjab and the North-West Frontier Province will be subjected to a "Blitz" on a scale unprecedented, with planes continuously attacking and bombing, engaging in dog fights and parachutists landing and being tackled by land troops, says a press note. The countryside will resound to the clatter of machine-guns and to the crash of bombs and to the rumble of transports as they carry soldiers to strategic points and positions.

Starting from October 7 and lasting till October 14, this part of the country will witness military manoeuvres in a scale hitherto unknown to India. These will be in the form of air defence exercises in which all branches of the defence organisation, civil, army and the air force will be taking part

Trial arrangements for "black-outs" over the period of eight days are being made to get the public accustomed to certain inconveniences which are inevitable in war time, and the authorities in charge of the manoeuvres and the A. R. P. organisation are taking steps to educate the people to be prepared in every way and thus ensure their co-operation.—A. P.

Defence Services Exhibition Train

LAHORE, September 6.

The 300-yards long Defence Services Exhibition train which will leave Lahore shortly on a three months tour of the Punjab and North-West Frontier Province, will contain among other interesting exhibits a model of the battle of Keren Other exhibits will be models of warships, tanks, shells and ammunition, weapons, clothing, wireless sets, telephone exchanges and bombs There will also be model aeroplanes. A truck will contain a 4 inch naval gun and demonstration will be held of gun drill and the firing of the gun.

The most exciting part of the exhibition will be demonstration of tanks, armoured carriers, field and mountain guns in action

After dark, there will be cinema shows depicting troops in action and training.—A. P.

INDO-CHINA MAY BE SACRIFICED TO PACIFY JAPAN

Jap-American Agreement Considered Likely

SAIGON, Sept. 4.

With the departure for Japan of General Sumita, Chief of the Japanese military mission in Indo-China, the latest phase in the Japanese move southward, and the second act in the incursion into French Indo-China appears to have ended, writes "Reuter's" special correspondent in Saigon. No new political developments are expected for the moment.

Although Japanese troops are preparing for a prolonged sojourn, they are manifestly incapable of further offensive action in this area owing to various factors, notably insufficient strength.

While some quarters interpret the Japanese occupation of southern Indo-China as a bluff intended to distract attention from a surprise attack against the Dutch East Indies, others consider that the first sign of definite weakening by the Russians on their western front will be the signal for a Japanese move against Siberia.

A considerable school of thought emphasises Japan's precarious domestic and economic position, and believes that an agreement between Japan and the United States, in which Japan makes certain concessions in return for certain economic advantages, is a likely solution of the present situation.

It is feared, however, that such an agreement may be reached at the expense of Indo-China.

An attempt to explain the Japanese withdrawal from Foochow, the capital of the Fukien province, and a treaty port, is made by the "Japan Times", the organ of the Japanese Foreign Office.

It says that there is no longer any strategic necessity for continued occupation.

It further remarks that "the Chinese citizens of Foochow have shown that they are capable of administering Japanese reforms themselves," and adds that the Japanese withdrawal has "provided the world with a concrete example of respect for territorial integrity and sovereign rights such as the Atlantic charter required."

Singapore Journal Warns Japan

SINGAPORE, Sept. 6.

"If Japan takes the plunge in desperation or at the behest of her Axis partners, she will find herself involved in a struggle with Britain, the United States, the Netherlands East Indies, Russia and China" wrote the "Straits Times" on Friday.

NATIONAL DEFENCE DRIVE IN THAILAND

VICHY, Sept. 6.

The Thai Legislative Assembly approved of an Extraordinary Decree putting all resources of the country at the disposal of National Defence, says a Bangkok Telegram.

The Assembly also approved 50 amendment to the Criminal Code.

The penalties for high treason have been increased and now included the sentence of death in certain cases.—Reuter.

Australian Commerce Minister For London

CANBERRA, Sept. 6.

It is understood that Sir Earle Page, Commonwealth Minister for Commerce, has been chosen to proceed to London to represent the Cabinet in the discussion of specific matters with the British Cabinet.

The visit will be of a short duration, it is understood, and Sir Earle Page will retain Cabinet rank.—Reuter.

The United States Maritime Commission has acquired its first foreign vessel under the executive order authorising the seizure of foreign ships becoming idle in American ports after June 6. The vessel is the Danish freighter "African Reefer" of 1,771 gross tons.

U. S. DESTROYER 'GREER' WAS ATTACKED BY GERMANS?

Incident Should Dispel Dangerous Delusion About Security From U. S. Minds

WASHINTON, Sept. 6.

INSTRUMENTS ABOARD THE UNITED STATES DESTROYER "GREER" SHOW THAT SHE WAS OVER THE SUBMARINE WHICH ATTACKED HER WHEN SHE DROPPED HER DEPTH CHARGES, ACCORDING TO A DISPATCH FROM REYKJAVIK, THE CAPITAL OF ISELAND.

THE DISPATCH DESCRIBES THE INCIDENT AS "GERMAN ATTACK."

Officers and crew of the United States destroyer "Greer" express the belief that they had at least damaged the submarine or possibly sunk her.

British aircraft in the vicinity are stated to have co-operated in reconnaissance.

"Greer" dropped many depth charges in an attempt to get at the attacker.

Discussing the attack on the United States destroyer "Greer", the "Daily Telegraph" in an editorial headed "The New Worlds Peril" says the event may serve to drive home to public opinion in the United States the significance of Mr. Mackenzie King's admonitions in his speech of Thursday.

"It has given Americans, remote from the battle fronts, something to ponder over very seriously and it may help to dispel the feeling by no means yet eradicated from all American minds, that the issue of this combat to death can not touch their own security, since they are protected by the impassable barriers that surround the arena.

That is not indeed the mood and attitude of most Americans or their Government but there are still many who convince themselves that this after all, is Britain's war and not theirs.

It is that dangerous delusion which Mr. Mackenzie King has so forcibly endeavoured to dispel."—Reuter.

SENATORS ON "GREER" INCIDENT

The "New York Post" gives the views of a number of Senators on the attack on the "Greer".

Senators Omahoney (Wyoming), Ellender (Louisiana) and Pepper (Florida) support the action of the commander of the destroyer and say such risks are to be expected.

Senator Mccarran (Nevada) said: "We have been sticking out our nose so far that we can expect anything. I would prefer to wish that the report was untrue. This is no time for hasty judgments."

Senator Aiken (Vermont) said: "I take these incidents with a grain of salt."

Senator Johnson (Colorado) said: "Of course we are not going to war over this incident."

The papers kuote Berlin as saying it has no knowledge of the affairs.—Reuter.

Fleet Air Arm Gains Upperhand In Air Duel

Of 25 Enemy Ships Sighted In Month, 12 Sunk Or Heavily Damaged

LONDON, Sept. 5.

Reuter's Air Correspondent writes:

The conviction that the R.A.F. Fleet Air Arm has gained a decided upperhand in air duel on convoys and bases supplying British and Axis armies in North Africa in preparation for the campaigning season now close at hand is inescapable from a close study of the record of the past month.

Since the beginning of August, the two British air arms have co-operated to a degree which surpasses by a long way the chapter of shore-based and sea-borne air might which prepared the way for and finally completely dislocated Marshal Graziani's Libyan army.

No reliable estimate of the tonnage of Axis shipping sunk or severely damaged on high seas and in harbour is available in London, but the task of reinforcing and equipping Axis forces which have returned to the frontier of Libya and Egypt under German leaders has been carried out at high cost from air attack alone.

HEARTENING RECORD.

This powerful lead to British submarine attacks of which the Admiral gave heartening record to-day must give encouragement to British land forces eager for a chance to meet on more equal terms than before the German troops who forced them back under pressure of a simultaneous campaign in the Balkans and Africa.

That much shipping has slipped through the tight cordon at sea is clear from the details of five major attacks made on convoys by the fleet air arm during last month.

Of the 25 merchant ships sighted altogether about a dozen were sunk, badly holed, beached or set on fire by crippling torpedoes of the swordfish aircraft.

Protected by destroyer squadrons either equal or greater in numbers to the ships in the convoy, those which escaped have evidently made to port. No doubt others have passed by under the cover of darkness.

Heavy and medium bombers of the R. A. F. and the South African Air Force have done their best to smash up those that escaped to such ports as Tripoli, Benghazi, Bardia, Derna as well as dislocate the unloading facilities, store houses and dumps in nightly blitz which has rivalled the slogging of the invasion bases facing Britain received last year.

ADVANTAGE CONCEDED

There is evidence of four major German attacks on British shipping in the Mediterranean and off the North African coast in the last month. Each has been sternly resisted by British fighters holding the "umbrella" over warships and merchant vessels.

In at least one case they have forced Messerschmitt fighter bombers to drop their bombs some miles from their target. There is no record of a single Axis fighter having risen from bases in Sardinia, Sicily, or the North African coast to interfere with the five major attacks by British aircraft on enemy convoy.

This reluctance is explained by the greater freedom British aircraft have achieved in the Central Mediterranean owing to shortage of Axis aircraft, particularly German, who before the Russian war, were based in some strength in Sicily but have since been withdrawn.

The weight of the Luftwaffe offensive from forward bases in the Eastern Mediterranean — Greece, Dodecanese Islands and Eastern Libya—on the Suez Canal, and Italian offensive also by night on Malta bears no comparison to the weight of parallel British effort.

The Germans, no doubt, concentrated their major air strength as much to the east as possible leaving to the Italian air force and navy the task of ensuring what safety they can to their African communications.

The effect of the advantage they have conceded to British airmen on their ability to wage war in Africa may soon be put to a test now that the summer will be soon over.—

BULGARIA REITERATES FIDELITY TO AXIS

Official Communique Outlines Foreign Policy

VICHY, Sept. 5.

Bulgaria's "fidelity" to the Axis was reiterated in a communique published by the Bulgarian Parliament's Foreign Affairs Commission on Friday after having heard a statement by the Foreign Minister M. Popoff.

According to a Sofia dispatch to the Vichy News Agency the Communique states. "The only policy which Bulgaria can follow is a policy of fidelity to the Tripartite Alliance. Results of this policy have been entirely satisfactory to date."—Reuter.

U. S. DRUG COMPANIES TO BREAK WITH GERMAN TRUST

WASHINGTON, Sept. 6.

Four big American drug companies must break contracts with the German Dye Trust under decrees issued by the United States Department of Justice.

The Department states that these contracts prevented United States firms from trading with South America.

Commenting on the decrees Attorney General Biddle said the effect would be to make products of American companies available to Latin American republics whose sources of drug supply had been interrupted by the war and would also increase participation by American firms in research and export trade.

The decrees are directed against the Alba Pharmaceutical Company, Bayer Company, Winthrop Chemical Company, Sterling Products and two sterling Company Executives President Albert Diebold and Chairman William Weiss.

Each Company and Weiss were fined 5,000 dollars and Diebold 1,000 dollars for violation of the anti-Trust Law, particularly in respect of restriction of market in South America.—Reuter.

RECORD-BREAKING U. S. REVENUE BILL

WASHINGTON, Sept. 5.

A record-breaking 3,583, 900,000 dollars (895,975,000 sterling) Revenue Bill to help pay for the tremendous cost of National Defence was passed by the Senate to-day and sent back to the House of Representatives for consideration of the Senate's amendments.

The measure now provides for the raising of 97,875,000 sterling more than when recently approved by the House.—Reuter

16 UFA FILMS IMPOUNDED IN U. S. A.

NEW York, Sept. 6.

Sixteen German UFA films recently arrived here have been impounded by Custom Agents on an order of the State Department.

According to the "New York Daily News" this action was taken to prevent showing in America of further films like "Victory in the west."

77 Enemy Planes Shot Down At Tobruk

TOBRUK, Sept. 6.

Anti-aircraft gunners in Tobruk have shot down 77 enemy planes and probably destroyed at least 70 more from the time the perimeter was closed until August 26.

During the same period 2,892 aircraft were engaged by gunners in 736 raids and at least 60 tons of bombs fell on the town.

LONDON:—The insignia of the Grand Officer of the Order of the Crown of Thailand has been conferred on Mr. Wilfred Douglass Reeve, in recognition of his services as adviser to the Thai Department of Customs and Excise.

Commander George Cabanier announced in Sandiego, California, that he had been appointed by General de Gaulle to organise the island defences in Tahiti, the Hebrides and the New Caledonia Groups. He would receive lease-lend equipment from Britain, he said.

TWO NAZI BATTALIONS ANNIHILATED

Iran's Premier Gets Heart-Attack

While Handing Over Reply To Anglo-Russian Proposals

TEHERAN, Sept. 5.

The Iran Prime Minister Mr. Foroughi had a heart attack after handing the Government's reply to the Anglo-Russian proposals to Allied Representatives.

This fact is confirmed to-day by the semi-official Iran News Agency who report that the Prime Minister is confined to bed and that the French Physician Dr. Oberlin, Head of the Teheran College of Medicine is among the doctors attending on him.—Reuter.

GERMAN AGENTS FLEE WHEN REDS ENTER PEHLEVI

Leave Behind Important Documents And Party Cards

MOSCOW, Sept. 5.

German agents in the Iranian town of Pehlevi fled precipitately when they learned of the approach of Russian troops.

They left behind important documents, snapshot and movie cameras, steel helmets. Nazi emblems and even cards of membership of the Nazi Party, according to a Soviet correspondent with the Red Army in Iran.

Describing a scene on the road to Pehlevi, the correspondent telegraphs, "Now and then we glimpsed among the trees the white walls of luxurious villas standing in a sharp contrast against the background of clay huts of the Iranian people.

These were the summer residences of German agents The Germans lived in grand style in Iran. They modestly called themselves engineers, mechanics, builders and merchants but in reality all were acting as spies."

The correspondent alleges that the bridges and roads over which the Russian troops passed on their way to Pehlevi were constructed by German contractors.

"These highways led to the Soviet frontiers and were designed for a rapid advance by German troops," he says. Soon after Red Army men entered Pehlevi life returned to normal. Shops opened and policemen were back on their beats in their uniforms. Iranian troops in the town and the civilian population made the Soviet troops very welcome.—Reuter.

1,500 Iranian Cavalrymen Interned At Van

ANKARA, Sept. 5.

1,500 Iranian cavalrymen fleeing from the Russians, recently crossed the Turkish frontier and were temporarily interned at Van, where they will remain until a decision is taken as regards their status.—Reuter.

Turkey Launches Huge Road Construction Scheme

ANKARA, Sept. 6.

A large scale road building programme is to be started in Turkey. A new road from Istanbul to Ankara will be ready next winter and a programme for the construction of 6,200 miles of roads is now under consideration.

The newspaper "Ulus" points out that roads are just as important as railways in wartime but it urges Government to set up motor lorry industry in Turkey, as owing to the fact that all cars are imported at present spare parts might be difficult to obtain in wartime.—Reuter.

Initiative With "Reds" In Central Sector

DEFENCE LINES AROUND LENINGRAD, KIEV AND ODESSA ORGANISED WITH CONSUMMATE THOROUGHNESS

MOSCOW, Sept. 6.

THERE IS A STRONG IMPRESSION IN MOSCOW THAT EVENTS ARE TAKING A MORE FAVOURABLE TURN.

THE DEFENCE OF LENINGRAD LIKE THAT OF KIEV AND ESPECIALLY ODESSA HAS BEEN ORGANISED WITH IMMENSE THOROUGHNESS AND THE GERMANS IN LENINGRAD AREAS ARE CONTENDING WITH ENORMOUS RUSSIAN FORCES AGAINST WHICH THEY ARE OBLIGED TO SEND CONSTANT REINFORCEMENTS.

2 German Battalions Annihilated

THE SOVIET MIDNIGHT COMMUNIQUE ANNOUNCES IN A SUPPLEMENT THAT TWO GERMAN BATTALIONS WERE COMPLETELY ANNIHILATED BY COSSACKS BEHIND THE GERMAN LINES.

Reuter's special correspondent writes:

Although the Soviet communique yesterday confined itself to a general statement on fighting on all fronts, there is a strong impression in Moscow that events are taking a more favourable turn.

Germans Realise Hopelessness Of Situation

The Germans realise that the powerful counterattack in Lininggrad sector might place them in an extremely precarious position and their troops risk being cut off by a double Russian thrust from Leningrad and the southern direction. Hence the constant German concern with the strengthening of the Novgorod "wedge".

There is a growing belief in some quarters that the Germans realise the hopelessness of the capture of Leningrad especially in reasonable time.

They may attempt to bypass it and divert their forces south of Leningrad towards upper Volga and possibly towards Moscow However, with the immense army of Voroshilov around Leningrad ready for powerful sorties, the riskiness of the operation need not be emphasised.

Initiative With Russians

The central sector round Smolensk seems to be somewhat stabilised with the initiative remaining with the Russians. The Germans appear to have adopted here a defensive attitude.

The position east of Gomel is somewhat obscure, but there is no reason for believing the German claim, or rather a suggestion put out through Finnish source, that they are progressing to Briansk, though it is true that they have been attempting to smash the railway communications in this direction—which is itself incomparable with the claim that Briansk has been captured.

Reassuring is the news from numerous sides. The Germans have not succeeded in crossing the Dnieper south of Kiev despite numerous attempts. Each time apparently their attempts to cross the Dnieper by pontoons are smashed up by Russian vigilance

A German thrust towards Kharkov, an industrial centre and Rostov to the Caucasus railway system would be a very dangerous development. Despite attempts to cross the Dnieper for that purpose such a thrust has not been started.

The raid by the Cossack cavalry behind the German lines during which they destroyed two German battalions and the German supply column and successfully eluded tanks and aeroplanes sent to capture them, is described in a supplement to the midnight communique.

Making their way through marshes and dense forests, it is stated, the Cossacks reached the German rear. In their first engagement they completely annihilated the third battalion of the 430th German Infantry Regiment.

Later the destruction of the second German battalion was accompanied by the capture of three guns, four mine-throwers and many machineguns, trucks and stores of clothing, provisions and wireless apparatus.

They also captured a copy of a special German order demanding their rounding up.

Slipping away, they reappeared where least expected and raided a German supply column destroying 58 lorries, three cars and three fuel tank trucks. Eluding the ambushes set for them and the tanks and aeroplanes sent to search for them, the Cossacks regained their base.

Russia's Superb Military Skill

LONDON, Sept. 6.

"The course of the campaign in Russia bears witness to the organising ability which built up Russian mechanised armies and the Russian Air Force and to the superb military skill with which they have been handled says "the Times" in a leader on help for Russia.

"Whatever ordeals Russia has yet to face she has won ungrudging and imperishable recognition as one military power on the continent capable of standing up for so long to the whole weight of the Nazi war machine."—Reuter.

MAKING DEFENCE OF ODESSA IMPREGNABLE

Citizens' Remarkable Work

MOSCOW:—From Reuter's special correspondent:—Remarkable work of defence is being carried on by the citizens of Odessa which is completely cut off from the rest of Soviet Union except by sea.

Arkadi Khrenov who earned the title of "Hero of the Soviet Union" in the Finnish War is the organiser of the city's defences. He has taught the inhabitants to build fortifications where there are now several belts completely ringing the city with trenches and tank traps, though not normally an arms manufacturing town, Odessa's industries have adapted themselves to making tanks and armoured cars which are proving very effective for defence purposes.

Tens even hundreds of thousands of tons of mines leave Odessa's factories daily. They do not follow any standardised design and many are contained in large caviare tins and every variety of metal box which a search of the city has produced. —Reuter.

NEW DELHI, Sept. 4.

In the Mohindra Memorial Football Tournament this evening the Delhi Young drew with the Union Football Club (Jaipur) the score being one goal all.—A. P.

Maisky Pays Homage To Tagore

He "Personified Highest Ideals & Freedom"

LONDON, Sept. 5.

"Just now a very dark night has descended on mankind", said M. Maisky, Ambassador to the Soviet Union, speaking on Friday night at a meeting held in London in commemoration of the great Indian poet Rabindranath Tagore, "and in this darkness the gleaming figure of Tagore personifying the highest freedom and the highest ideals of humanity reminds us once more that the murderous jungle which exists today will have an end".

"I am firmly convinced". M. Maisky continued, "that there will come better times. To bring this about hundreds of thousands, nay millions, of my countrymen are now spilling their blood in a stubborn and heroic struggle against the mechanised hordes of Hitler.

But this blood that has flowed, this terrible fighting now going on, will not be in vain. The final victory will be ours and a better world will be built in the end".

M. Maisky together with Madame Maisky were welcomed at the meeting which was held jointly by the India League and the National Council of Civil Liberties, by the Chairman Mr. Edward Thompson, writer and an old friend of Tagore who said, "You will want me to say to His Excellency the Ambassador of the Soviet Union how much we admire the tremendous and majestic chapter his great country is writing now in the story of human freedom.

Dr. Rabindranath Tagore would indeed have been much moved by the presence of the Ambassador of Russia here to-night".

MAISKY THANKS INDIAN STUDENTS

GUNTUR, Sept. 5.

M. Maisky, Soviet Ambassador in England replying to the General Secretary of the Andhra Provincial Student Federation who had sent a message congratulating the Red Army on the "brilliant fighting against gangster Fascism" says:—

"Please accept my sincere thanks for greetings of your Students Federation sent to Soviet peoples expressing their confidence in ultimate victory.—A. P.

French Gold In U. S. Federal Bank Attached

To Make Up For Loss Of Polish Central Bank's 64,051 Million Dollars

NEW YORK, Sept. 6.

The Central Bank of Poland has obtained from the Supreme Court here a writ of attachment against French gold deposited with the Federal Reserve Bank in New York.

Polish officials claimed that gold valued at 64 051 million dollars belonging to the Bank of Poland reserve in France was permitted by the French to fall into German hands.

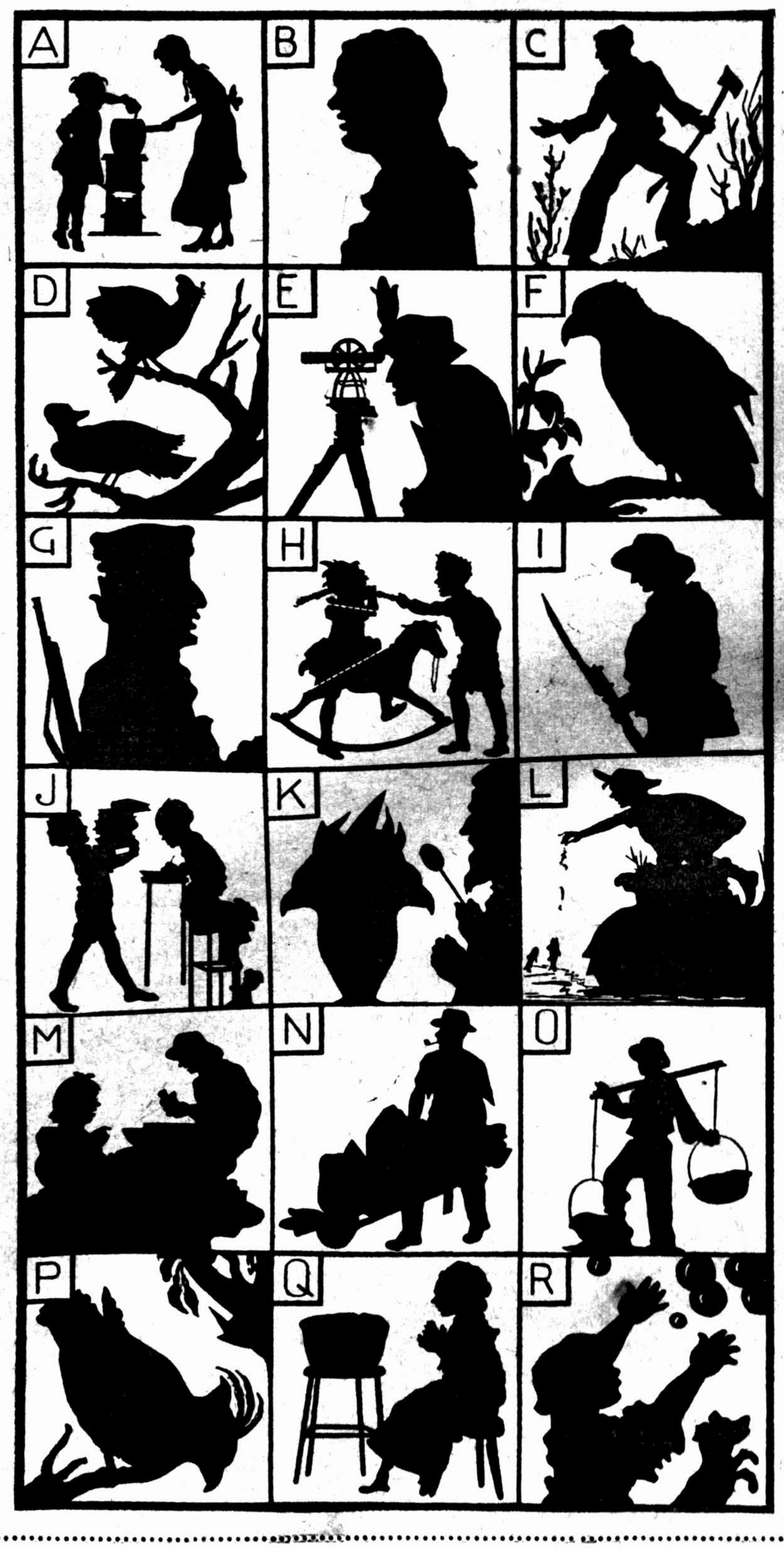
British Planes To Fly To Russia's Aid

ANKARA, Sept. 5.

"It is expected that British planes will soon take the air over Russia", said an Ankara Radio Announcer to-day.

The announcer added that while American aid for Russia was planned on a long term scale Britain intended to give immediate help and British aircraft would probably fly to Russian territory via Iran.—Reuter.

SILHOUETTE COMPETITION



This competition should appeal to all readers as they stand a fair chance of getting a share in Rs. 2,000 prizes.

The illustrations A, B, C, . . are well defined Silhouettes of certain objects. From each of these Silhouettes a part is cut off and reproduced (not necessarily in the same position), on the opposite page under numbers 1, 2, 3 . . . You are to find out the parts belonging to the respective Silhouettes.

For example, a part of the object "H" is cut out and reproduced in other position in No. "8". The white dotted lines in "H" are given only to show exactly where the cuts were put to obtain the part shown in No. "8". Thus No. "8" is entered against "H" in the coupon.

You may similarly fill in the rest of the coupon and send as many entries as you like with annas eight per coupon before Wednesday 17th September, 1941 subject to and observing the following rules:—

1. When you have filled in all the numbers, write your name and address in full, in block Capitals.
2. All entries will be received at the counter during Office Hours from 10 a.m. to 6-30 p.m.
3. Solution of this Competition will be accepted only on our entry coupons. Not more than one number should be entered against each letter.
4. Insufficient Entrance Fee enclosed with entries will disqualify them.
5. All entries must be received in this Office by the last Post on the closing date given below. Any entry received after this date will not be included in the competition.
6. Corrected or mutilated entries or those having more than one number entered against any letter will be disqualified.
7. In case of ties, the Management reserves the right to distribute the Prize Money among the winning competitors in any manner they like.
8. No responsibility is accepted for any entry coupon mislaid, lost or delayed. Proof of posting will not be accepted as proof of delivery or receipt.
9. In no case will any entrance fee or money sent with entry coupons be refunded or credited to another competition or account. No communication will be accepted and replied to, if it is sent along with the entry coupon. If any correspondence is sent along with the entries, Competition Department will not be held responsible in any way.
10. This Competition is run by the "Bombay Chronicle" Co., Ltd., but readers of the "Bombay Samachar" and the "Bombay Sentinel" can also take part in it. It is licensed by the Collector of Bombay.
11. Under NO circumstances correspondence will be entered into or interviews granted in connection with this competition.
12. All Competitors enter this competition on the distinct understanding that the Competition Manager's decision is absolutely final and legally binding in all matters pertaining to this Competition This is an express condition of entry.

Entries by Registered post should be addressed as under:—

COMPETITION MANAGER,
The Bombay Chronicle Co., Ltd.,
Red House,
Parsee Bazaar Street.
Fort BOMBAY.

Entries by Ordinary Post should be addressed as under:—

Post Box No. 706 G. P. O. Bombay.

CLOSING DATE WEDNESDAY, 17th SEPT., 1941

Silhouette Competition 7/9/'41

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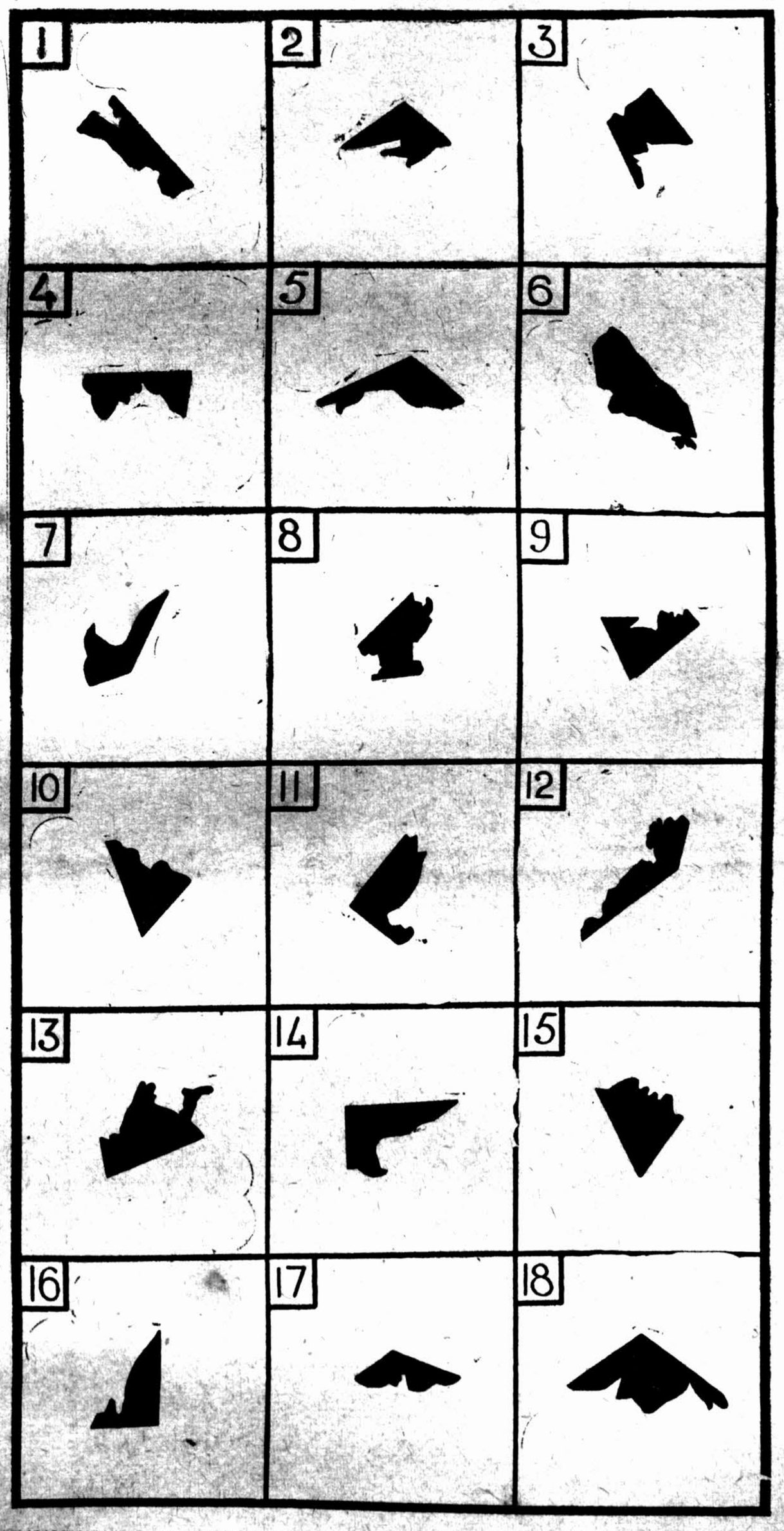

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SUNDAY EDITION
OF
The Bombay Chronicle
SUBSCRIPTION RATES
YEARLY

	Rs	a.
Local	6	0
Mofussil	7	0

HALF YEARLY

Local	3	8
Mofussil	4	0
SINGLE COPY ANNAS	2	

Payments strictly in Advance.

These Films Are Awaited

Prabhat's "Sant Sakhu" For Central

Rich Vein Of Songs And Music

Prabhat's "Sant Sakhu", scheduled for release at the Central promises a feast of music.

The life of any Indian saint on the screen, naturally has a rich store of devotional songs. It will be the richer in "Sant Sakhu"

In "Tukaram" and "Dnyaneshwar", the two recent saintly biographies, Prabhat gave us excellent music. The devotional "Abhangs" of Tukaram continue yet to be popular with those who would otherwise have never known the existence of those classical compositions.

Mr. Keshavrao Bhole had composed the music for both these films He has directed the music of "Sant Sakhu" as well.

"Sant Sakhu" has given Mr. Bhole exceptional opportunities. In "Tukaram" and "Dnyaneshwar", they were restricted The scenarists had had to use the songs composed by the saints themselves, and each happened to have had his own individual style. Tukaram wrote mostly in "Abhang"; Dnyaneshwar in "Ovi"

Sakhu wrote nothing at all. On the other hand, she is known to have been ceaselessly singing the devotional compositions of all the saints that had gone before her. The field for choice of songs is thus thrown wide open. For the music director, it is made almost limitless.

It may well be presumed that Keshavrao Bhole will have made the most of this opportunity. Among music composers, he is of the creative type. He has had a large hand in revising the traditional musical style of the Marathi stage. His work for films has already given him an enviable reputation.

In the title role of "Sant Sakhu" is Hansa Wadkar, the smiling star. Gouri, Shanker Kulkarni and the little girl Sumitra enrich the supporting cast. A pannel of three directors had charge of the production of "Sant Sakhu"——the famous pair Fatehlal and Damle, with Raja Nene. The scenario is written by Mr. Shivram Washikar, who may well claim the status of an expert in saintly biographies for the screen.

"YOUNG VETERANS" AT METRO

War-Review Short Released By F. A. B.

Two years ago yesterday, Britain cried "Halt!" to Hitler.. The youth of Britain took up the Nazi challenge to World peace. Young men enrolled by thousands for the army, navy and air force. They were just fresh young lads, from college and playground and office and workshop.

"Young Birds" is how a popular paper described them. To day, they are young veterans, still bent on their task of destroying Nazism and establishing a reign of peace. They are the better equipped for their task to-day and nearer its fulfilment.

"Young Veterans" is the title of a short-film to be released by the Film Advisory Board at the Metro Cinema to morrow, giving a thrilling account of the exploits and experiences of the British forces.

The film begins with August 1939, when Britain hoped for peace and put her faith in the Maginot Line; leads us through the heroic exploits in Norway and at Dunkirk; shows the full massed strength of Britain's alert home defence; and ends up with a prophetic montage of Britain's invasion of Nazi-occupied Europe, to conquer the continent to set its nations free!

Sumati Gupte in 'Navaradeo' coming to Majestic on Saturday next.

"Rajnartaki" In English

J. B H Wadia's film for the international market 'Rajnartaki' in which Sadhona Bose is in the chief role of the court dancer is now ready in English. It is arranged that it will be released in India at the Metro theatres in Bombay and Calcutta on the same day, probably in the first week of October. At the premiere, Sir Roger Lumley, the Governor of Bombay and Lady Lumley will be present

The Columbia Pictures will distribute 'Rajnartaki' in America. Mr Jamshed Mehta has produced a film of which he may very well be proud and all India has reason to congratulate Mr. Wadia for producing a very fitting filmic ambassador for being sent abroad. That is the unanimous view of a few select people, particularly interested in films, who had a preview last week

'SISTER'S' GREAT POPULARITY

National Studios' Classic At Pathe

"Sister", the National Studios' clasic directed by Memboob in fifth week at the Pathe, continues to be a favourite of filmgoers. Record crowds saw the film during the holidays and the film is well set for a long run.

Reasons for this wide popularity of "Sister" are many. First and foremost is the fact that it is directed by Mehboob. Mehboob's name is enough to ensure to fans that the picture will be well worth a visit. It is a thing that Mehboob has established for himself after strenuous efforts; no wonder that every picture directed by him proves a hit.

Mehboob had good reasons to take special pains in the case of "Sister", because he was breaking new ground in the field of stories. He had his reputation to keep as the maker of hits, and he naturally devoted much time and took immense pains to make a success of the job. Every scene bears his impress.

The story is original and was specially written by Zia Sarhardy. Its treatment is as well as can expected, and there is plenty of relief in the form of tuneful songs and popular punches provided to remove any heaviness inherent in a theme of this kind.

The acting in the picture is of a high order Sheikh Mukhtar, playing a difficult star role soon after he made his debut, does his best while Nalini Jaywant, the little screen prodigy, gets scope under Mehboob's direction to show her real histrionic abilities for the first time. Kanhaiyalal in the role of a petty thief puts over a splendid realistic piece of acting. Others who deserve mention are Harish, Husn Banu, Swarnprani, Bhudo Advani.

Faredoon Irani's beautiful photography, Anil Biswas' delightful musical score, the unique earthquake scenes executed by the Special Effects Department are other points which make the picture so widely and deservedly popular. This film is in a class by itself and cannot be missed

LOOK FOR MANIPUR IN "ANJAN"

'Dances In Bombay Talkies' New Picture

Tarun Kumar, Dance-director and Dance-artist in Bombay Talkies' "Anjan," is genuine Manipur—the real thing. He is made in Manipur, with entirely Manipur material

Manipur is Tarun Kumar's home; his family belongs there, and he was born and brought up there. Manipur is also his spiriual home; he had his artistic inspiration there, and had his training in the world-famous Manipur style of dancing in the birthplace of that great branch of the dance art.

"Anjan" marks Tarun Kumar's entry into films. It was not effected through any adventitious reputation; rather, through sterling talent which Bombay Talkies are ever quick to recognise. Knowledge has no need to stand up on the soap box.

It is, of course, Manipur dances that Tarun Kumar has given to "Anjan" Bhargavi and Appani are two young girl artistes whom he selected from a wide range of artistes available. They, too, appear in "Anjan" for the first time on the screen, but have a creditable record of stage experience behind them.

Dance director Tarun Kumar, music director Paana Lal Ghose and song composer Pradeep made a fine team for "Anjan". They belong to the same class of artists men who regard their work as a vocation rather than as mere profession

"Anjan" is written and directed by Amiya Chakrabarty, with Devika Rani and Ashok Kumar in the romantic lead· R. D. Mathur was in charge of the camera, and M. I. Dharamsey was sound engineer.

Eighteen Babies Appear In "Blossoms In The Dust"

Nine sterile nurseries, eighteen cribs, nine nurses, nine welfare workers and eighteen mothers will be on the set of Blossoms In The Dust to care for eighteen babies in scenes for the picture showing Mrs. Edna Gladney's Texas Children's Home and Aid Society.

This is an all-time record Every two babies have a registered nurse and a welfare worker protecting their interests. The babies can work only thirty seconds at a time and twenty minutes during a day. The call for the babies has to be placed forty hours before they work, and they are given a rigid physical examination before going in front of the camera.

This kind of protection for babies has been for their best interest. There hasn't been a casualty or a baby injured in seven years

But Bill Cannon, Director Mervyn LeRoy's production manager, is frantic. The nurseries take up so much space, there isn't room on the stage for the portable dressing rooms of the Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer stars. Greer Garson and Walter Pidgeon.

English Bomber To Be Named After Judy Garland

An English bomber, piloted by two officers of the Royal Air Force, will carry the name, "Judy Garland," in big bold letters across the fuselage.

The young Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer star received a cablegram sent from England and relayed to her home in the United States through Canada, with a request from Lieutenant L. C Burton of the R.A.F. He asked if Judy would give permission for him and his buddy to name their ship after her for good luck

Judy was a mighty thrilled young lady and is only hoping that her enthusiastic reply will safely reach the two pilots in England.

Spencer Tracy Makes A Handsome Dr. Jekyll

It has been so long since Spencer Tracy played the handsome gentleman, his fans have forgotten that he can, and will be surprised when they see his Dr Jekyll in "Dr. Jekyll and Mr Hyde"

Dressed in the elegant fashions of the wealthy young doctor of his day, Tracy makes an attractive figure in the Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer film in which Lana Turner and Ingrid Bergman are starred with him.

Director Victor Fleming has worked out an interesting characterization for Jekyll with Tracy that will make dramatically exciting his change into the evil Hyde.

But Tracy had only one reaction to his sartorial perfection in the picture. "Bring on Clark Gable," he said.

Laraine Day Receives New Title

Laraine Day—The Girl We'd Like For a Nurse!

That's the newest title bestowed upon the M-G M star by members of a Royal Air Force squadron in England She was notified of her selection while on the set of her latest picture, The New York Story

"We pilots of a flying squadron in England", read the message, "have seen every picture in which you have appeared and have chosen you as 'The Girl we'd like for a Nurse!"

'Arizona' At Broadway

A sun drenched desert city, Tucson, Arizona, is the colourful scene of Columbia's great motion picture spectacle, "Arizona," opened Thursday last and will be continued till Tuesday next at Broadway Dadar with Jean Arthur starred and a supporting cast of thousands headed by William Holden, Warren William and Porter Hall Produced and directed by Wesley Ruggles, "Arizona" has been hailed as the mightiest outdoor action drama of all time, a turbulent romance and a magnificent adventure.

Vanmala in 'Sikandar' coming sho rtly to Minerva and V. H. Desai and Ashok Kumar in "Anjan" coming shortly to Roxy.

BOMBAY & SUBURBS

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

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Muslim : Shaban 14, 1360

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CIRCLE : To-
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P. Karnik will preside.

BAY HOMOEOPATHIC ASSOCIA-
: The granting of diplomas to the students of the Bombay Homoeopathic Medical College will take place to-day (Sunday) at 5 p.m. (S.T.) at the Besant Hall, (Blavatsky Lodge). Mr. K. M. Munshi will preside.

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS: "The Path of Purity—Ashoi" will be the subject of a free public lecture to be delivered at Jehangir Wadia Building, (opposite Flora Fountain), to-day (Sunday) at 6-15. The lecture will be followed by questions and answers.

'F' WARD DISTRICT CONGRESS COMMITTEE: For celebrations of 'Gandhi Jayanti' a meeting of all the workers of the 'F' Ward District will be held to-day (Sunday) at 6-30 p.m. at the 'F' Ward District Committee's office under the presidentship, Sjt. G. A. Todankar.

KANNADA SAHITYA STUDY CIRCLE: The second discourse in Kannada by Mr. M. B. Parthasarathy on Sjt. Puttappa's "Raktakshi" will be given to-day (Sunday) at 9-30 p.m. in the Kannada School, Chandavarkar Road, Matunga.

OLD BOYS' MEETING: A general meeting of the old boys of Bai Kabibai Hindu High School will be held to-day (Sunday) at 9-30 a.m. in the School Hall.

RAMTIRTH YOGASHRAM: A lecture on "Hydropathy" will be delivered by Yogiraj Umeshchandraji to-day (Sunday) at 3 p.m. (S.T.) in 448 Sandhurst Road, near Prarthana Samaj.

RUIA COLLEGE STUDENTS' MUSIC CIRCLE: Vocal Concert by Shri Bai Gangubai of Hubli, to-day (Sunday) at 4 p.m.

CHEMISTS & DRUGGISTS SERVANTS' ASSOCIATION: A general meeting of the Chemists & Druggists Servants' Association (Bombay) will be held to-day (Sunday) at 3 p.m. at Liberty School Hall on Kalbadevi Road to discuss the question of getting "War Allowance".

PARSI NEW YEAR GATHERING FOR CHILDREN: Under the auspices of the Rathestar Mandal, a public gathering will be held at the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall, to-day (Sunday) at 5 p.m. (S.T.) when Parsi children from different schools will go through different games and plays. Miss Navazbai D. Contractor, M.A., will preside and will distribute the prizes and sweetmeats.

AT SHREE MUMBADEVI TEMPLE: A public prayer will be held at Shree Mumbadevi Temple to-day (Sunday) at 9-15 a.m. (S.T.) for the speedy victory of the British forces.

AT BABOOLNATH TEMPLE: A public prayer will be held at Shree Baboolnath Temple to-day (Sunday) at 6 p.m. (S.T.) for the speedy victory of the British forces.

PRAYER AT RAM MANDIR: A special Sermon (Hari Kirtan) will be held to-day (Sunday) in the Zaoba's Shri Ram Mandir on the Thakurdwar Road to offer prayers to the Almighty for success to the British and Allied Arms.
The Sermon will begin at 3-30 p.m. (B.T.) and will end at 5 p.m. (B.T.).

BOMBAY SHROFFS' ASSOCIATION: To meet Mr. Chunilal B. Mehta, President, Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry, a tea party is arranged by the members of the Committee of the Bombay Shroffs' Association, to-day (Sunday) at 5 p.m. (S.T.) at Madhau Baug, C. P. Tank Road.

BOMBAY NATIONAL GUARDS: An urgent Managing Committee meeting of the Bombay National Guards will be held at the B. N. G.'s Office at 8-15 a.m. to-day (Sunday).
All the members of the B. N. G. are required to be present in mufti at 7 a.m. at the Congress House.

GOMANTAK HINDU VIDYARTHI MANDAL: On the occasion of the formal opening of the Debating Union of the G. H. V. M. an inaugural address on "The Art of Debate" will be delivered by Advocate S. S. Kavaleker, at the Mandal's Hall (Block G, 16 B, Ambewadi, Girgaum) today (Sunday) at 4 p.m.

SHREE SAYAJIRAO MAHARAJ SANGEET KALABHAVAN: Under the auspices of the Shreemant Sayajirao Maharaj Kalabhavan, Prof. Yeshwantrao Sangeet Kesari will deliver a lecture on "Why the experts in Indian music are neglected in films" to-day (Sunday) at 7 p.m. in the Kalabhavan Hall at the Vahidina Mansion, Poibawdi, Parel.

PRAYERS FOR BRITAIN'S VICTORY: According to the wishes of H. E. the Viceroy, a public prayer meeting will be held by the Parsis to-day (Sunday) at Karani's Agiary, Cusrow Baug, Causeway, Colaba, under the presidency of the Head Priest, Ervad Jal Ardeshir Bajan. Special 'Jashan' ceremony will be performed at 10-30 a.m., and the prayer meeting will be held at 4-30 p.m.

AMUSEMENTS OF THE DAY

CAPITOL—"Andy Hardy's Private Secretary". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
REGAL—"That Night in Rio". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
METRO—"Bitter Sweet". Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EXCELSIOR—"Penny Serenade". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
NEW EMPIRE—"She Knew all the Answer" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
LAMINGTON—"Akela" Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m
Pathe—"Sister" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m
ROXY—"Naya Sansar" Daily at 3-30, 6-45 and 10 p.m.
WEST END—"Charano-ki-Dasi" Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m.
MINERVA—"Lagan" Daily at 4-15, 7 and 10 p.m
KRISHNA—"Khazanchi" Daily at 4, 7 and 10 p.m.
IMPERIAL—"Kanchan". Daily at 1-30, 4, 7 and 10 p.m.
OPERA HOUSE—"Shadi" Daily at 4, 7 and 10 p.m.
CENTRAL—"Amrit" Daily at 4, 7 and 9-45 p.m.
HINDMATA—"Manthan" Daily at 4-30, 7 and 10 p.m.
CHITRA—"Pardesi" Daily at 4, 6-45 and 9-45 p.m.
PALACE—Daily change of programme.
MAJESTIC—"Thoratanchi Kamla" Daily at 4, 7 and 9-45 p.m.
SUPER—"Bambaiwali" Daily at 4, 6-45 and 9-45 p.m.

SHILPA SADHANA EXHIBITION

Interesting Show Of Women's & Children's Art

To induce women and children—poor as well as rich—to devote their spare time to creative and productive activities is an admirable type of social work which is carried on in Bombay by "Shilpa" and "Sadhana" institutions conducted by Shrimati Jasuben Mody. The exhibition, at the Cama Oriental Institute Hall, which is artistically designed and which has on view paintings and handicrafts by the students and teachers, gives a creditable account of the progress achieved by the two institutions.

"Shilpa," which was founded by Shrimati Jasuben Mody in June, 1940, is an art-class intended for children and ladies. It has a special section for children which aims at stimulating their creative instinct. The collection of pictures in the children's gallery represents interesting specimens of genuine child-art.

The teachers' gallery shows, among others, a collection of paintings by Mr. Ravindra Nath Dutt—a well-known artist of Bombay and the art-teacher to the two institutions. Mr. Dutt's paintings are remarkable for their finish and fluency of line. "The Lotus Pond", "In the Moonlight", "Rhythm of Dance" and "Farmers in the Field" are fine examples of his art. The paintings by Shrimati Jasuben Mody like "Proshitabhartrika", "The Blue Pitcher" and "Prasadhana" do not fail to arrest the attention of the observer for their simplicity and delicacy.

"Sadhana" was started, on behalf of the Harnath Mission, by Shrimati Vimalaben Mody in June 1941 for the women and children of the poor class. Leather-work predominates the exhibits by its students. The designs of the various articles are beautifcl and clearly indicate the capacity of the poor people to produce things—beautiful and useful—if they are given proper training.

Byramjee Jeejeebhoy Institution Old Boys' Union

The Byramjee Jeejeebhoy Institution Old Boys' Union has issued its Report for two years ended 31st December, 1940, from which the following Paras are extracted:—

At the end of the period under report, the total membership consisted of 66 Life Members, 6 Patrons, 2 Sympathisers and 291 Ordinary Members

MILK SUPPLY

One of the outstanding activities of the Union during the last 30 years has been the supply of milk to the poorly nourished boys studying in the B. J P. C. Institution. Thanks to the generous response to the appeal for funds for the Milk Scheme, the Committee were enabled to extend the milk supply from time to time during the last 5 years. Starting with 25 boys in 1911, the number of boys receiving the milk feed was 160 in 1936, 210 in 1937, 300 in 1938, 310 in 1939 and it was 400 in 1940 out of 520 boys on the rolls of the Institution.

The Committee had an inspection of the condition of the teeth of the school boys made by Dr. F. N. Mehta, Dental Surgeon. Dr Mehta's Report made after a thorough inspection lasting over a considerable period, was a startling revelation. The results of the Dental inspection were intimated in due course to the parents concerned with an offer from the Union to render free treatment to their boys if the parents so desired.

A general medical examination of 492 boys of the Institution was carried out in 1940 by Dr. Nariman A. Lalkaka.

The Committee continue as much as possible to meet the increasing demand for supply of medicines, tonics spectacles, etc. The amounts spent for this purpose during the period under report was Rs 420 8-6

The Committee were able to secure to a few ex-students loans and scholarships for Technical, Industrial and Commercial education from the General Committee of Charity Trusts Coordinating for Post Matric Studies, the K. P. Lakdawala Charity Fund and the Estate of the late Mr R. D. Sethna.

A Golden Jubilee Memorial Volume, containing, a brief sketch of the lives of some of the more prominent ex-students, is under compilation.

The report also covers other activities of the Union, such as delivering of public lectures, performing Jashan ceremony, excursion trips, supply of text books to poorer students, giving of loans and scholarships to ex-students, etc.

Prayer Day To-day

Churches, Temples And Synagogues Arrange Special Services

In accordance with the desire expressed by the King Emperor and repeated by the Viceroy, Sunday the 7th September has been fixed to offer National Prayer for speedy peace and victory. Throughout the city on Sunday prayers will be offered in churches, temples and synagogues.

In St. Thomas Cathedral there will be a Parade Service at 10 a.m. when A.F.I. Units and sailors in Bombay will be present. In the evening at 6-30 p.m. service Rev Fr. Withworth will be the preacher.

At Afghan Memorial Church, Colaba, there will be a parade service of the troops in the garrison at 9-30 a. m. and Even Song at 6-30 p. m. Christ Church at Byculla will have Special Prayer Service at 8-30 a. m. and also at Even Song at 6-30 p. m.

The Presbyterian churches will have services at Scots Kirk at Apollo Street, at 9-30 a. m. and at 6-30 p. m. and also at Wilson College Chapel at 9 a. m.

The Roman Catholic Church at Wodehouse Road (Holy Name Church) will have Blessed Sacraments exposed after the last mass till the evening service when special prayers will be offered followed by sermon and benediction.

Special services will also be held at Kenesseth Eliayhoo Synagogue Forbes Street, Fort, and at Magen David Synagogue, Byculla, at 5-30 p. m. and at Gate of Mercy Synagogue, Oomerkhadi at 6 p. m.

A prayer meeting has been called by the Parsi Panchayat and will be held in the Wadiaji's Temple at 5-30 p. m. At Karani's Agyari Cusrow Baug prayers will be offered at 11-30 a. m. followed by "jashan" ceremony.

The Aryan Excelsior League will hold divine service at 8 a. m. at Mahim, while special prayers and 'bhajans' will be said at Zaoba's Shri Ram Mandir and Atmaram Bawa's Shri Ram Mandir at Thakurdwar from 4 p. m. to 9 p. m.

National Prayer Day

The Blavatsky Lodge will observe the Day of National Prayer at 9-30 a.m. today (Sunday) at the Besant Hall, French Bridge, when under the Chairmanship of Mr. C. Jinarajadasa M.A. (Cantab) special prayers from all religions for the success of the Allies will be offered.

Export Quota For Dry Rubber

SIMLA, Sept. 6.

It is announced that permissible maximum net exports of dry rubber from British India for last quarter of 1941 shall be 5.325 tons. —A. P.

Plea For Adult Franchise

Only Cure For Neglect Of Interests Of The Poor By Municipalities

INDORE, Sept. 6.

The Indore State Municipal Conference was held here this morning under the presidentship of Mr. R. K. Sidhwa.

Mr. Takhtamal Jain, Minister for Local Self-Government, Gwalior State, inaugurating the Conference, said that he considered the property or literary qualification for voters in municipalities responsible for the neglect of the poorer classes who went unrepresented. He advocated adult suffrage in the municipalities, retirement of half the number of municipal councillors every three years and the replacing of nominated members by elected members and the cabinet system instead of the sub-committee system of municipal administration.

Mr. Sidhwa advocated complete freedom for Local Self-Government and wanted elected presidents, the elimination of nominated members and complete control by the Municipalities of all Municipal appointments, including that of the Commissioner.

He warned against separate electorates and heavy election expenses, saying that his own election expenditure was twelve annas only.—A. P.

9th GLORIOUS WEEK!
Ranjit's screamlined—Social
Shadi
A Picture you will like, you will love—you will adore
Director: JAYANT DESAI
Daily at 4, 7, 10 p.m
Mat., Sat., Sun., at 1 p.m.
OPERA HOUSE

SHE'S SWEPT THE TOWN WITH SONG

NOW SHOWING AT
IMPERIAL
Daily: 1-30, 4, 7 & 10 p.m.
Book seats from 10—12 a.m.

Calcutta Races

Mariand And Harris Ride Two Winners Each

CALCUTTA, Sept 6.

The penultimate day's racing—the seventh day of the monsoon meeting—drew a large crowd to day. In spite of the not too good condition of the track, due to heavy rains yesterday, some of the winners put in good timings.

Kashi Charan, one of the leading Indian trainers, who has been experiencing ill-luck for some time, broke his spell the previous week with one winner, and to-day he saddled two. A Gujadhur also saddled two winners during the day.

Mr. N. D. Bagree, who very recently bought Sun Rock which was one of the favourites to win, donated his take money to the War Fund.

Mariand and Harris were the two outstanding jockeys to-day, having ridden two winners each.

The following are to day's race results:—

KUNIGAL PLATE—Distance 7 furlongs.

ROYAL SCEPTRE 9-7 Mariand 1
HERETIC 8-10 Ermer 2
JULLUNDUR 7-7 Ayres 3
AMIABLE 8-6 Baker 4
All Ran

Tote paid: Rs. 100-8 for win, Rs. 22-8, Rs. 14 and Rs. 27 for places.

ELGIN PLATE (Divn II).—Distance 7 furlongs

VIOL D'GAMBA 8-4 Ayres 1
TEWINA 8-11 Morley 2
FURIOSO 7-7 Stead 3
ROSE KING 8-1 Ermer 4
Not Run: Amarche 7-7, Silent Dave 7-7, M. Rishbug 7-7.

Tote paid Rs. 30 for win, Rs 11-8, Rs. 13 and Rs. 12-8 for places.

THE SEPTEMBER HURDLE PLATE.—Distance 1-1/2 miles

POOH BEAR 9-11 Scarlett 1
IDARENT 10-2 Jackson 2
RINGSEND 11-0 Sharp 3
DUTY TAX 11-5 Baker 4
Not Run: Final Glance 10-12, Marcian 9-11, Cottage Spinner 9-5, Gracious King 9-0.

Tote paid: Rs. 26 for win, Rs 15-8, and Rs. 21 for places

THE EMPIRE PLATE—Distance 1 mile and 1 furlong.

WIDDEN HILL 8-2 Harris 1
RORY OF THE HILLS 7-13 Stead ... 2
DROICHEAD NUA 9-4 Ermer 3
SILVERETTE 9-1 Morley 4
Not Run: Royal Link 9-0, Impetus 8-4, Pride of Birth 8-1 and Miltosis.

Tote paid: Rs 124-8 for win, Rs 50-8 and Rs. 23 for places

THE SANDOWN PLATE.—Distance 1 mile, 1 furlong

SUN ROCK 8-5 Harris 1
RONGA 8-13 Marland 2
THORNBURY 9-4 Morley 3
RAIDING LIGHT 8-10 Stead 4
Not Run: Cutting Rain 8-10, Rose King 7-12, Overflow 7-12

Tote paid: Rs. 33 for win, Rs 21 and Rs. 22 for places

THE ELGIN PLATE (Divn. I)—Distance about 7 furlongs

DESIROUS 9-6 Marland 1
WINAMAID 9-0 Morley 2
CUTTING RAIN Harris 3
BORALMA 7-8 Peacock 4
Not Run: Pooh Bear 8-10, Sun Rock 7-9.

Tote paid: Rs. 36-8 for win Rs 18 and Rs. 22 for places.

THE ANDOVER PLATE (closed)—Distance 7 furlongs

STARBRONZE 10-8 Pool 1
JEANNE 12-0 Galstaun 2
LIMEHOUSE 9-7 J. D. Tanner 3
FOURTH ESTATE 11-8 Farmer 4
Not Run: Lady Monowai 11-1, Shanad 10-8, Gracious King 10-1

Tote paid Rs. 56 for win, Rs 31 and Rs. 54 for places.

Double tote: 219 tickets were cashed—each paid Rs. 56

Treble tote: Eleven tickets were cashed—each paid (Rs 2,035 8-0).—A. P

Bridge Tourney At Willingdon Gymkhana

SANTA CRUZ: Sept. 6.

The Secretary, Willingdon Catholic Gymkhana, writes:—

For the information of Bridge players and enthusiasts of Bombay City and Suburbs it is hereby announced that the Annual Open Contract Bridge Tournament for the Kharas Challenge Cup, organised by the Willingdon Catholic Gymkhana Santa Cruz, will this year commence from Sunday, the 28th instant in the Gymkhana Pavilion itself.

The tournament is a premier affair of its kind in Bombay. Its popularity can be gauged by the record number of entries and audience that attended the course of engagements every day last year.

Besides the Challenge Cup, prizes are offered to the runners-up and performers of grand feats of slams in the game.

The last and closing date and time for entries is Saturday, the 27th inst., at 6 p.m.

For details, entry rules etc. communicate with the Secretary.

BATAVIA:—Men are so eager to join the recently formed corps of parachute troops in the Dutch East Indies that applications greatly exceed the number required. This corps is entirely a voluntary one.

Week-End Cricket

Bright Weather And Brighter Batting

Meherhomji's Splendid Century Chief Feature Of Saturday Fixtures

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Bright weather prevailed in Bombay today enabling the local batsmen to register some splendid scores on the various cricket pitches in the city. Playing from the Parsi Gymkhana team against Bombay Telephone Co. on the former's ground K. K. Meherhomji hit up a splendid 104 which was the only century of the afternoon. From the rival team Karkaria plied up a decent 85.

At the Brabourne Stadium V. M. Merchant remaining unbeaten collected a valuable 56 for the Cricket Club of India against the Wilson College. Some splendid bowling was witnessed from the C. C. I. side, S. Fatehally taking 5 wickets for 17 runs, and R. P. Vachha capturing 4 for merely 7 runs.

At the Islam Gymkhana which had entertained Richard's Eleven K. C. Ibrahim was again in form. His stylish 57 saved the Muslim side from a heavy setback. At the Hindu Gymkhana the "Times of India" Sports Club won a complete victory over the home team, R. Wadkar and D. Bramhankar hitting up 57 and 49 respectively without losing their wickets

Scores:—

CRICKET CLUB OF INDIA v. WILSON COLLEGE AT BRABOURNE STADIUM

C. C. I.—1st Innings.

D T Morarji	1
V B Mukadum	20
V. S. Laxmiratan	8
P. D. Bilimoria	0
A. M. Mehta	0
R. P. Vachha	24
V M Merchant	56
D K Mody	12
K N Mody	0
S Fatehally (not out)	3
Hasanmia (did not bat)	
Extra	12
Total (for 8 wkts)	135

WILSON COLLEGE—1st Innings.

N S Faterphekar	17
N P Dhaimade	9
N B Naik	0
M S Sanjit	0
G S Wagh	0
V C Desai	0
R A Naik	4
Padgaonker	0
Chaubal (not out)	0
D G Rege	9
Ghanekar	11
Extra	10
Total	60

From Wilson College, N. S. Faterfeker took 4 wickets for 53 runs. From the C. C. I. S. Fatehally and R. P. Vachha took 5 and 4 wickets for 17 and 7 runs respectively.

PARSI GYMKHANA v. BOMBAY TELEPHONE CO

Parsi Gymkhana

K R Meherhomji	104
R J Manekshaw	2
K B Mehta	0
R S Cooper	32
D H Bilimoria	2
H E Mistry (not out)	22
H P Mistry	9
Khan, Panday, J H Wadia and E S Mistry did not bat	
Total (for 6 wkts.)	182

Bowling Analysis:—

	Runs	Wkts
Karkaria	40	0
Bativala	64	3
Shroff	22	0
Timbulker	25	0
F Kapadia	21	2
Mahatre	3	1

Bombay Telephone Co

Tembulker	20
Bativala	0
Karkaria	83
F Kapadia (not out)	18
Pereira	5
Patel, Haskel, Shroff, Mahatre, Karani and Bharucha, did not bat.	
Total (for 4 wkts.)	127

Bowling Analysis:—

	Runs	Wkts.
H E Mistry	20	0
E S Mistry	32	0
R S Cooper	37	2
M R Khan	19	0
D H Bilimoria	14	0
J H Wadia	4	2

This match ended in a draw.

ISLAM GYMKHANA v. RICHARD'S CLUB

In this match, the home side was all out for a bare 98, and the rivals hitting up 109 gained only a narrow victory.

Scores:—

Islam Gymkhana

M I Merchant	2
S M Kadri	9
K C Ibrahim	57
A A Hakim	8
S G Mahmood	1
A G Khairaj	3
S G Khairaj	1
E S Maka	1
A R Chinoy	3
Sabanali	2
J K Nathani (not out)	3
Total	98

Bowling Analysis:—

	Runs	Wkts.
Richard	13	1
V M Chandarana	47	3
Bhalerao	14	6
G Karvalho	16	0

RICHARD'S ELEVEN

A Aga	44
O Gonsalves	40
B P Kadam	7
M Chandarana	6
A Bhalerao	1
A C Pereira	0
G Richards	1
Tarkar	0
Karvalho	4
Penkar	1
Raymonds	4
Total	109

Bowling Analysis:—

	Runs	Wkts.
S G Mahmood	16	0
K C Ebrahim	25	4
Kadri	8	0
S Kheraj	35	5
A Kheraj	18	0

HINDU GYMKHANA v. "TIMES OF INDIA" SPORTS CLUB

Scores:—

"Times of India" Sports Club

F J D'Souza	7
R S Mahajan	17
K Lelinvala	21
P Engineer	0
F Karai	20
K H Edwards	35
R Wadkar (not out)	57
D Bramhankar (not out)	49
Total (for 6 wkts.)	207

Hindu Gymkhana

G S Shete	21
M Amersey	17
M G Pai	1
I N Mehta	11
Lavalkar	0
B K Shah	25
Muzmudar (not out)	2
M B Mehta	1
Thanavala	0
Vijaykar	0
Total	78

Joe Louis To Meet Lou Nova

NEW YORK, September 6.

Joe Louis is proceeding to Greenwoodlake to prepare for Heavy Weight Championship defence against the challenge of Lou Nova, who has already started training at New Jersey. The men have officially signed for a match on September 29, after the physical examination pronounced both satisfactory. They were originally due to meet on September 19, but Louis asked for more time for training and the fight will now be held at polo-grounds, instead of at the Yankee Stadium.—Reuter.

Muslim League Council Meeting On Oct. 20

NEW DELHI, Sept. 5.

The General Secretary of the All-India Muslim League announces that a meeting of the Council of the All-India Muslim League will be held at Delhi on October 20. He requests the members of the Council to send their resolutions for the meeting before October 1.—United Press.

ST. LEGER CALL-OVER

LONDON, September 5.

The following is the St. Leger callover:—

9/2 Owen Tudor offered, 5/1 taken

13/2 Mazarin and Chateau La Rose, taken and offered.

6/1 Suncastle taken and offered.

10/1 Devonian and Royalist taken and offered.

100/7 Bakhtawar and Lambert Simnel taken and offered.

100/6 Ptolem[redacted]

20/1 Starwor[redacted]

22/1 Felous [redacted]

25/1 Orthod[redacted]

25/1 Firozed[redacted]

33/1 Dancin[redacted] Academy offer[redacted]

100/1 Range[redacted]

FAVOUR[redacted] St. Leger R[redacted]

LON[redacted]

St. Leger race ru[redacted] sulted as follows:—

Suncastle (Lord Portal) B[redacted] land 1.

Chateau la Rose (H. E. Morriss) Jones 2.

Dancing Time (Lord Glanely) Beary 3.

Betting 10/1, Suncastle 11/2, Chateau la Rose 25/1, Dancing Time. Sixteen ran.—Reuter.

Mohendra Memorial Football

NEW DELHI, Sept 6.

In the Mohendra Memorial Challenge Cup to-day, the Union F. C., Jaipur, beat the Hinnah Sporting Association by two goals to nil.—A. P.

Lahore Hockey League

LAHORE, Sept. 6.

In the only match played this evening in the Lahore Hockey League, N.-W. Railway Loco Sports beat Raiders Club by three goals to nil.—A. P.

SIR SULTAN AHMED TAKES CHARGE

SIMLA, Sept. 5.

A Gazette Notification says that Sir Sultan Ahmed took charge of his office as Law Member this afternoon.—United Press.

SIR SIKANDAR HAYAT KHAN

The Premier of the Punjab, Sir Sikandar Hayat Khan, returned to Simla, this morning.—A. P.

ROVERS CUP

East Bengal's Grand Show

ROYAL NAVY ROUTED BY SIX GOALS

East Bengal, the runners-up of the Calcutta Football League, made their debut in the All-India Rovers Cup Tournament on Saturday evening and, playing a grand game, routed the Royal Navy, who recently won the Hinrichs' Memorial Shield, by six goals to nil.

The visitors showed a rare turn of speed, mixed with constructive work of the highest variety, which took the local side completely off their feet. In fact the Sailors were out-played and out-classed in every departments of game. While the defence lines of the Calcutta Team appeared exceedingly sagacious in their tackling and feeding methods, their forwards showed that they were capable of shooting hand and accurately from every position. In Ghosh they have an excellent shot who claimed three of the goals registered during the day.

The hostilities were started at a terrific pace and the ball travelled from end to end carrying thrills and excitements all the time. It was in the tenth minute Ghosh, the visiting inside-left, drew first blood. Somana, the Centre Forward followed it up with a fine running drive. Before the half time was called, Ghosh booked the third goal from a free-kick a little away from the penalty area.

Crossing over with a lead of three goals, the Bengalis pushed their raiding operations with equal vehemence and ferocity. But their forwards were pulled up for off-side on many an occasion which prevented further addition to the score Midway through this period, Apparao broke the spell and increased the lead to four. Taking the cue from him, Ghosh scored again. And just before the final whistle was blown, Nandy, their right half-back got away at the right flank at a break-neck speed covering half the ground and norched a grand goal, beating a host of defenders. East Bengal will now meet Delhi when a great fight is expected.

RESULT

East Bengal ..... 6 goals.
Royal Navy ..... Nil.

TEAMS

East Bengal, Calcutta: K. Dutt; P. Das Gupta and R. Majumdar; A. Nandy Bagchi and Ghiasuddin, N. Ghose, Apparao, Somana, S. Ghosh and A. Ganguly.

Royal Navy, Bombay: Chapman; Stephenson and Wright; Rodgers, Davy and Waddell; Higgs, Thomas, Old Fieldsand and Swallow.

Referee: J. B. Hudson.

TO-DAY'S GAME

5-40 p.m. Rajputana F A. vs., Bombay Gymkhana.

School Cricket Tourney At Junagadh

(From Our Correspondent.)

JUNAGADH, Sept. 4.

Mansukhrai Nanavaty Junior Cricket Shield Tournament was played at Junagadh on the Jafar Maidan on Tuesday and Wednesday, between Junagadh A. G. School and Vadal Composite School.

In the first innings Junagadh A. G. School scored 155 runs Rayeeshmahomad and Madhukar contributing 56 and 37 respectively. While the Vandal Composite School replied with 82 with Kanji 40 not out.

In the second venture Junagadh scored 140 runs Rayeeshmahomad having scored 67 and Vadal Composite School scored 23 runs. Thus the Junagadh A. G. School won by 180 runs.

FOR DEFENCE OF MALAYA

Indian Troops Reach Singapore

SIMLA, September 6.

Gurkha troops formed part of the convoy which arrived in Singapore recently carrying further reinforcements from India for the defence of Malaya, it is officially stated here.

These sturdy hillmen, famed the world over for their figthing qualities, were setting foot for the first time on Malayan soil. Cheery and full of life, they stepped off the gangways in full battle array, completely armed and equipped with the most modern weapons.

The convoy also brought British field artillery with the latest model field guns, and units of signallers and ordnance corps which consisted of men from all parts of India, carrying vast quantities of stores and supplies. —A P.

MALAY GOVT.'S ACTION AGAINST "INDIAN"

(From Our Correspondent)

SIMLA, September 6.

News from Malaya shows that the Malayan Government has struck blow at only Indian journal published in that country in English. It would appear the Malayan Government directed publishers of the "Indian" to submit all matter for censorship before publication. Rather than submit to this indignity the "Indian" has decided to suspend publication.

The paper has been in existence for the last six years and served the Indian community faithfully. It is said that the "Indian" has published nothing in the past to justify this order of pre-censorship. As an attitude of Malayan authorities to the Central Indian Association has already led to many complaints this action against the only Indian paper in Malaya requires explanation.

LATER.

A cable has now been received that authorities have now rescinded censorship and the journal has been restarted.

NO CHANCE FOR NEW CONCERNS

SIMLA, Sept. 6.

It has been brought to the notice of the Government of India that re-rolling mills are being established or are likely to be established in the expectation of making large profits on account of shortage of steel.

As early as 1939, it was pointed out at the re-rolling mills conference convened by the Government of India that there were more re-roling mills in the country than could be expected to carry on profitable business.

It is necessary to emphasise this point again and to draw the attention of the public to the fact that the available raw material, namely, scrap required by such mills, is extremely limited and hardly meets the requirements of the re-rolling mills that are already established in the country.

The Government of India wish, therefore, to utter a definite public warning that the available scrap which constitutes the raw material for the re-rolling mills is scarcely enough to enable the existing mills to carry on their normal business. In the event of the Government of India having to take special measures to regulate the supply of scrap to re-rolling mills and other users, it will not include any re-rolling mills started on or after September 1, 1941 in such measures.—A. P.

IRON AND STEEL PRICE CONTROL

SIMLA, Sept. 6.

It is learnt that the question of controlling Iron and Steel prices in India is under the Government of India's consideration.

Since the issue of the Iron and Steel Order in July restricting the use of iron and steel for civil purposes, some rise in prices has occurred, and it is thought that the need may arise to check this tendency—A. P.

"Fight The Canker Of Communalism"

Munshi Exhorts Youth To Resist Every Anti-National Attempt Whether Made In Name Of Race Or Religion

A fervent appeal to the student community to fight the canker of communalism in order to create the proper atmosphere necessary to usher the Great India of the future, India one and undivided, India free and glorious was made by Mr. K. M. Munshi addressing a crowded gathering of students at the Mantri House on Friday evening.

The lecture was the first of a series on the communal problem organised by the Bombay Students' Union. At the close of the meeting a resolution protesting against the arrest of Mr. Farooqi, general secretary, All-India Students' Federation at Calcutta, was passed.

Mr. Munshi in the course of his speech said that in spite of the fact that India had been a cultural and economic unity for long centuries and in spite of a hundred years of Nationalism, it was a fact that India was infested with communalism. Communalism had not raised its ugly head during the last forty years with as much emphasis as it was doing at present. It was, therefore, urgently necessary to find out the root causes of communalism.

NATIONALISM V. COMMUNALISM

Explaining what he meant by communalism, Mr. Munshi said that communalism was a group idea which so obsessed the members of the group that they were not prepared to subordinate it to the wider Nation idea. A Nation consisted of communities of men who were bound to one another by social, economic or linguistic ties. Communalism had a religious basis, while Nationalism had a politico-economic basis. In other countries the communal spirit did not imply the forswearing of Nationalism. A man could be a Catholic, a Protestant or a Jew and yet be an Englishman. Nationalism, being a larger group idea, took precedence. It was possible for a man to be a Hindu or a Muslim and yet believe in India as a Nation.

Explaining the growth of various group ideas in the history of the world, Mr. Munshi pointed out that at one time the religious tie was a bigger tie than that of race or country. Muslims from China to Spain felt a certain oneness of spirit. Hindus all over India gave India cultural unity, although they acknowledged various kings and rulers.

Nationalism was just anotner attempt of the human mind to take men out of the narrow, selfish, communal idea. An even bigger idea was a World State which had yet to come. In his view it would be the undoing of centuries of the work of the human spirit to say that because people believed in two different Faiths, they belonged to two different Nations.

Turning to the history of India, Mr. Munshi pointed out that culturally India had remained one and undivided till Britain began to sabotage that cultural unity. Even in the heyday of Muslim rule it was not a communal conflict, but a political conflict. Muslim kings fought other Muslim kings as much as they fought Hindu rivals and often enough in history, Muslims had Hindu allies.

The speaker cited the instance of the Empire built up by Akbar—one of the greatest statesmen that rose in the tide of time. Akbar's Empire was a much Hindu Empire as a Muslim Empire. It was Akbar's Hindu general, Mansing, that conquered the Muslim ruler of Bengal. Mr. Munshi traced the course of Indian history right upto the Indian war of Independence of 1857 when Hindus and Muslims alike rallied round the last Emperor of Delhi to fight the alien invader.

POISON-SEED SOWN

Coming to more recent times Mr. Munshi referred to the Muslim deputation to Lord Minto in 1907—the "command performance", as the late Maulana Mohammed Ali termed it—and traced the growth of the poisonous seed which was sown then. The logical conclusion of that poison seed was the two-nation idea which was being put forward after 37 years.

Mr. Munshi proceeded to visualise the future course of history if Pakistan was conceded. Pakistan would be a nation of roughly about five crores of Muslims with a Hindu minority of two crores within its frontier. On the other hand, the rest of Hindustan would be a Hindu Raj with a population of about 22 crores of Hindus and a Muslim minority of one or two crores. These minorities would become like Sudetans and there would be allegations of mutual ill-treatment, sabre-rattling, war and all the evils that flow from it. Perhaps, India divided would mean another 1,000 years of war, till after having sufficiently slaughtered each other, sense would dawn on the combatants and they would curse their forefathers who set them up against each other as two nations, and proceed to forge a United Nation.

PARTING OF THE WAYS

Mr. Munshi said that India was on the brink of the parting of the ways. Once the masses were taught a dangerous slogan, it would be difficult to unteach them and the Nation would have to pass through a long period of agony and suffering. It was, therefore, necessary immediately to attack the psychology underlying the communal cry. The minority should be assured of all necessary protection and safeguards, but the idea of the minority that it should be allowed to rule the country must be resolutely opposed. He characterised the cry of Pakistan, as a kind of bullying. It was cowards that bred bullies. If they were true nationalists, they should be prepared to stand courageously by their principles.

It was not possible to create a nation without each community respecting the other. Without mutual respect partnership would be impossible. He did not want that Hindus as a community should dominate the country. But Nationhood could arise only by an adjustment of each other's just rights, in a spirit of give and take. It was no doubt a bitter pill to forswear communalism. The communal idea was a nearer idea than the Nation idea. But men desiring progress must grow from self to non-self.

He, therefore, exhorted them to resist every anti-national attempt whether made in the name of Race or Religion.

HYPNOTISM TO SATISFY LUST?

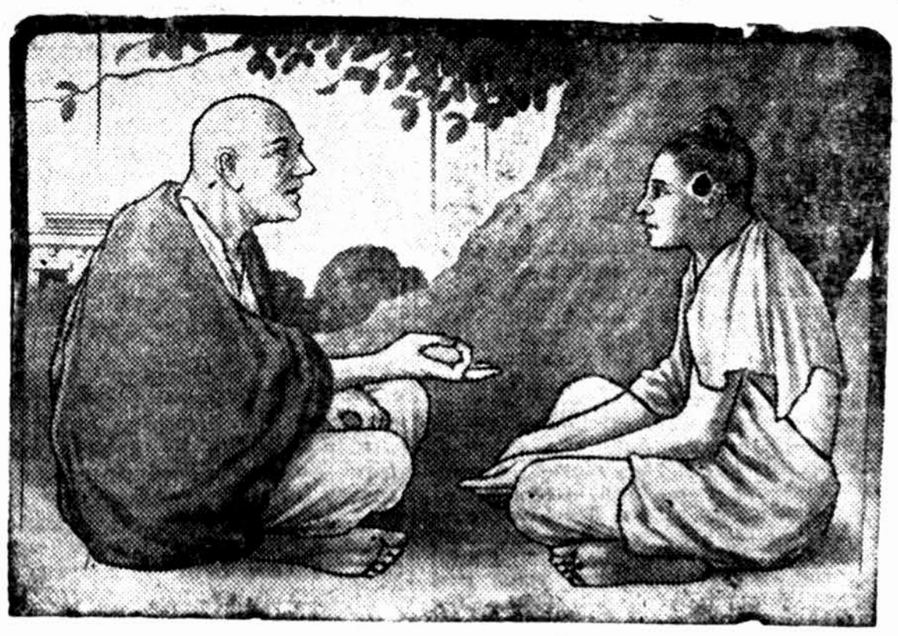
Amazing Story Told In Court Of How Minor Girl Was Lured

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The story of how the services of hypnotism were enlisted for the satisfaction of carnal lust, was narrated before the Chief Presidency Magistrate to-day, when Sheik Abdul Sheik Ali, his wife Jainibai Sheik Abdul and Ganpat Surya, an alleged hypnotist were put up for remand.

It was alleged that Jainibai enticed a minor girl to her house, where she was hypnotised by Ganpat Surya Sheikh Ali is alleged to have taken undue advantage of the girl, while she was under the spell of hypnotism.

The accused were all arrested on Wednesday evening and their bail period was extended by the Chief Presidency Magistrate today.



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A Phial Contains 14 Tablets (7 full doses)

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Agents:—

ORIENT DRUG AGENCY Princess Street, Bombay 2.

Shop Assistants Picket Before Holidayless Shops

Tense Atmosphere, Following Rumours Of Police Action

Tense atmosphere prevailed in Dadar opposite the B. B. and C. I. Rly. Station since early morning on Friday the 5th instant, as a strong rumour was spread in the locality that the Police were to make mass arrests of the picketers as soon as the shops, which are not observing a common weekly holiday on Friday, were picketed by the members of the Dadar Gumasta Mandal.

At the request of Dadar Gumasta Mandal, the Gumastas from Bhendy Bazar, Kala Chowki, and Lalbaug were present in large numbers to help them in case of the arrests of the Gumastas from Dadar.

A large Police force was on the scene under Superintendent Karnik, Inspector Deshpande, and other officers of the Mahim Police Station who were present since early morning till 11-30 a.m. No arrests were made. The picketing continued till 9-15 p.m.

In the evening at 5 p.m. a big procession of all the Gumastas started from the office of the Dadar Gumasta Mandal in D'Silva street, paraded through the surrounding locality and terminted near the Mandal office, where a meeting was held which was addressed by Sjt. G. G. Mehta, Girdhar Thakkar, Bhagwandas Kapadia and Keshav Talpade.

Hardware Merchants' Deputation

BOMBAY, Sept. 6.

It is understood that the representations of the Iron, Steel and Hardware Merchants' Conference to Government are receiving consideration, and the Supply Member will receive a deputation of the Conference Committee at Calcutta at 3 p.m. on Thursday, the 18th instant.

The deputation will consist of about fifteen leading merchants and will be led by Mr. Manu Subedar, M. L. A. (Central), who presided at the Conference.

The Conference Committee have urged on Government some interim relaxation of the order in respect of stockist to stockist dealings and for raising the permission to sell without licence from one ton to five tons.—A. P.

All-India Educational Conference, Srinagar

The 17th All-India Educational Conference to be held on September 25-29, 1941, at Srinagar (Kashmir) under the presidentship of Prof. Amaranatha Jha, Vice Chancellor Allahabad University, bids fair to surpass all other similar Conferences held so far. The Central themes of the Conference are (1) Education for Inter-Cultural and Inter-Communal Understanding, and (2) Post-War Educational Reconstruction. Among distinguished persons who have notified their intention to attend the Conference are Mr Abdul Haye, the Educaion Minister of the Punjab; Mr. Fazlul Haq, the Education Minister and Premier of Bengal; Mr Allah Bux, the Education Minister and Premier of Sind; the D P.I.'s of Sind and N. W. F. Provinces; Mr G C. Chatterjee and Dr. L C Jain from the Punjab; Dr. Pramathanath Banerjee from Bengal; Mr. P. Seshadri from Ajmer; Prof A. C. Banerjee from Allahabad; Prof K. T. Shah from Bombay; Principal J. M Sen of Krishnagar (Bengal); Dr. Cousins from Travancore; Principal K. S. Vakil from Kolhapur, and Mr K. S. Venkatramani from Madras.

Mrs. Cousins of Madras; Dr Zakir Husain of Delhi; Mr. A E Foote of Dehra Dun; Mian Afzal Hussain, the Vice-Chancellor of the Punjab University; Mr. Syed Hossain, Registrar, Osmania University, Prof. A N Basu of Calcutta University; Prof Diwan Chand Sharma and Principal G D. Sondhi of Lahore; Principal A.C.C. Hervey of Ludhiana; Principal Habibul Rahman of Ajmer, and Mrs Brijlal Nehru of Lahore, have consented to preside over the various Sectional Conferences to be held in connection with it The Reception Committee has also organised an Educational Exhibition and a Tennis Tournament open to the delegates of the Conference Many Universities and Education Departments of States are sending representatives, while a large number of teachers of schools and colleges as well, as Inspectors and Inspectresses are attending the Conference in their personal capacities.

All communications with regard to the arrangements for lodging and board should be addressed direct to the Secretary, Reception Committee, 17th All-India Educational Conference, Srinagar (Kashmir).

Khadi And National Economy

KRIPALANI OPENS CONFERENCE OF KHADI & VILLAGE INDUSTRY WORKERS AT JINNAH HALL

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Emphasising the need of khadi and village industries in the national economy of India, Mr. J. B. Kripalani who opened the Khadi and Village Industries Conference at the Jinnah Hall this evening, said:—

"Khadi and village industries, as conceived by Gandhiji and advocated by the Congress are not a revivalist movement, turning back the hand of the clock of progress but a revolutionary movement conceived, of course, not on Marxist lines but through the Indian genius."

SOCIALISTS' DREAM

Referring to economists and socialists who admit the need of khadi and village industries grudgingly, Mr. Kripalani said:—

"What they deny is the place of khadi and village industries in the future when freedom has been achieved. They believe that under a socialist regime, with state ownership of all instruments of production, it will not be necessary to adopt this slow, laborious and painful process of production. Both production and distribution of goods will be centralised and almost equal enjoyment of wealth guaranteed. This dream is quite possible of fulfilment. However, when such a time comes and if the nation so decides, it can scrap khadi and village industries and take to large scale centralised production under state control. Even then it will find the many artisans created by khadi and village industries as better mechanics than unskilled labourers. Nothing would have been lost in this effort and something would have been gained."

CURE FOR UNEMPLOYMENT

Referring to the present needs of the country Mr. Kripalani said that no elaborate arguments were necessary to prove the need of khadi and village industries in the economy of the country, if certain undeniable facts were taken into consideration. These facts are:—

The vast and ever growing population of India, the chronic poverty of the population. This vast population lives in the villages and is predominantly dependent upon agriculture, the land is minutely subdivided and therefore incapable either to support a family or provide work for it all the year round. Consequently there is leisure and unemployment.

"If this increasing population is to live," observed Mr. Kripalini "it must be provided with work and wages. This could only be done by the development of Industry big or small. The former as historically proved cannot be done without state aid, without full control over finance, fiscal and monetary policy and control over raw materials. In this age of autarchy to think in terms of industrialisation by means of centralised production without state aid would be absurd. Whatever industrialisation has taken place in India due to private enterprise and encouragement of swadeshi is of an anaemic character. It is so meagre that it has neither appreciably affected national poverty nor unemployment. Rather, owing to the increase in population there is ever increasing pressure on land.

FREE FROM EXPLOITATION

It is more easy to organise decentralised than big centralised industry. It requires less of capital and less of highly technical skill. Khadi and village industry, being free from capitalist exploitation, can also appeal to patriotic help better than centralised big industries. Moreover, more work per unit of capital is provided by decentralised than by centralised large scale industry. the Spinners' Association has a capital of about 40 lakhs. With this capital, only one fair size mill can be erected. Such a mill will provide work for about 2,000 labourers, and about 30 organisers. The Spinners' Association with this capital provides work for 2,76,000 people and as many as 2,933 organisers. The average income of an organiser—manager—accountant, clerks, salesman etc., in a mill will be about 250 per month while that in khadi is about Rs. 30 per month. With this capital the Association has 284 sales and 608 production centres. Besides, its operations cover as many as 53,451 villages. This can give some idea of the potentialities and possibilities of decentralised production as compared with large scale production through the mills."

PURPOSE OF CONFERENCE

In an introductory speech, Mr. Dhirubhai Desai, President of the B. P. C. C. said that the conference had been convened with a view to discuss plans for increasing the output as also the consumption of khadi and village industries products in the city. There were certain periods as when communal disturbances broke out in the city when constructive work in the city was held up. It was necessary to evolve a plan that would enable the city to attend to the constructive work undisturbed.

Addressing the conference Mr. Jerajani of the All India Spinners' Association said that during the last 16 years, the A. I. S. A. had paid over 3½ crores of rupees to spinners and weavers. The number of workers working for the A. I S. A. was 2,76,145 during 1940. They were spread in 53,451 villages.

Referring to khadi production Mr. Jerajani said that during 1940, khadi worth 51 lakhs was produced in 608 centres. The total sales of khadi amounted to 78 lakhs.

In 1938, when it was decided to pay a wage of 3 annas per day to a good spinner, a fear was expressed that the rise in prices consequent on the rise in wages would bring down the sales. But the sales, on the other hand, had actually increased.

The total sales of khadi in Bombay during 1940 amounted to Rs. 9,34,000 as compared to Rs. 3,61,-968 in 1936.

Mr. Jerajani assured khadi lovers that the prices of khaddar would not be raised.

Referring to village industries, Mr. V. L. Mehta said that during the last seven years, the development of these industries was the main plank of the constructive part of the Congress programme. The large scale industries which had been undertaken in India during the past decade had failed to relieve unemployment. The growth of village industries could, to a great extent, solve the problem of unemployment.

The centres for village industries products in Bombay totalled nine. Besides, there was one production centre at Vile Parle.

The Conference will reassemble at 3 p.m. on Sunday.

ENCOUNTER WITH 'WANTED' MAN

PESHAWAR, September 6.

But for his great presence of mind, an assistant Sub-Inspector of Police would have lost his life yesterday when singlehanded he had to grapple with a desperado. It transpires that a police party, which was led by the Assistant Sub-Inspector Gulmohd. from Miran Police station of the Bannu District was patrolling the Lundaghaibi area, when they met Asalmir with a companion. Asalmir was wanted for arrest under the Defence of India Rules for alleged connection with hostiles. The police effected his arrest, while the companion bolted away. Gulmohd. ordered his constables to pursue him, while he himself held Asalmir. In the meantime, Asalmir pulled out a dagger and attacked the Sub-Inspector, inflicting injuries on the belly and left arm. Assistant Sub-Inspector Gulmohd. shot Asalmir dead after a heroic struggle. A German made revolver with twenty-eight rounds of ammunition was recovered. Asalmir's companion has not so far been arrested.—A. P.

Bogus "Nawabzada" At Large

Police On Track Of Perpetrator Of Series Of Cheque Frauds

On July 15 the Bombay C. I. D. issued a "communique" to the Press warning the public about the activities of a Muslim cheat who is "wanted" in connection with a series of cheating cases. It will be recalled that the "wanted" man posed as "Nawabzada Mir Zahiralli" and claimed to be a relative of the Mir of Khairpur. In this guise he issued false cheques on the Bank of India from a cheque book which he had obtained fraudulently.

The bogus Nawabzada was described as being about 24 years old with aquiline features and thick curley hair and eyebrows. This individual is still evading arrest and during the course of investigation the C. I. D. have obtained a photograph of the "wanted" man. This is reproduced above and members of the public are requested to keep a sharp look out for the accused and to communicate with the C. I. D. General Branch (Tel. 39811—Extension 203) if he is traced.

The "Fake Fakir".

The Bogus "Nawabzada".

FAKE FAKIR "MAGIC CURE"

Expert With Many Aliases

In an article published in this column a fortnight ago the Bombay C. I. D. exposed the activities of "Fake Fakirs" who make a dishonest living as Confidence tricksters. In one of the cases reported from the Kalachowki are an unemployed and ailing man was cheated of all his ornaments by one of these swindlers attired to resemble a Fakir who offered to cure an ailment from which the victim was suffering, by magic means. Aided by an accomplice who posed as a grateful "patient" cured by the Fakir's magic and gave him Rs. 50 to impress the victim, this dwindler successfully duped the victim and disappeared with his ornaments.

During police investigation the complainant in the case was shown the extensive photographic records maintained at the "Modus Operandi" Bureau which, among its other functions, houses Bombay's "Rougues' Gallery". He identified Usman Ramzan of many aliases whose photograph is given here as being none other than the "magic cure" expert who deprived him of his valuable ornaments at Kalachowki Road. This Usman Ramzan is described as a Muslim, aged about 40, height 5 feet 3 inches, sallow complexion, medium build, right thumb deformed, has a black beard and moustache, but may have shaved these off.

It is highly probable that this individual will continue to practice or attempt to practice his confidence tricks on unsuspecting members of the public, his most likely area of operation being the mill area in the north of the City. Any information available regarding this man should please be given without delay to the Kalachowki Police Station (Tel 39811—Extension 216).

FRONTIER M. L. A. DIES OF HEART FAILURE

BANNU, Sept. 5.

Rai Bahadur Chimanlal Khurana, M.L.A., (Frontier) and ex Parliamentary Secretary, died to-day of heart failure while taking exercise. The local courts were closed as a mark of respect to the memory of the deceased He was the oldest member of the Bannu Bar. The Bar Association at a special meeting passed a resolution of condolence and sympathy for the bereaved family.—A P

ON THE AIR

SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 7.

Delhi I—Programme

338.6 metres (886 kc/s)

4-30 p.m. For Indian troops in the Far-East. 5 Gulab Bai. 5-15 Vilayat Khan. 5-30 Multani on Sarod. 5-40 Hira Bai. 6-30 Shab-i-Barat. 6-37 Salam. 6-44 Midhat-i-Sultan-i-Madina. 6-51 Recitation. 6-58 Shab-i-Barat ke Fazail: Talk in Hindustani. 7-8 Chorus. 7-15 Kitabon ki Baten: Review of Urdu books. 7-30 India's Danger and Opportunity: Talk. 7-45 For Villagers only. 8-30 Hira Bai. 9-30 B B C news relay. 9-45 It has happened, or Hameer Kalyan on Violin. 9-50 Nabi Jan. 10 Gulab Bai. 10-15 Vilayat Khan. 10-30 Hira Bai.

Bombay I—Programme

244 metres (1,231 kc/s)

7-30 a.m. For the Film fans. 8-5 News in Hindustani. 8-15 News in English. 8-25 Sentimental songs. 8-40 News in Marathi. 8-50 News in Gujarati. 9 Sound News. 9-15 Saraswati Bai Faterpekar. 9-45 A I R Sextet. 11 Mumtaz Begam. 11-15 Khayal in duet. 11-30 The last year of War: Review in Gujarati. 11-45 Master Shridhar Parsekar: Violin. 12 noon Nisar Husain. 12-57 p.m. News in Hindustani. 1 A I R Orchestra. 1-10 P. S. Dikshit. 1-20 Ninu Muzumdar. 1-30 News in English. 1-35 Lunch Hour Music. 2 Yehudi Menuhin (Violin) and the Paris Symphony Orchestra. 5 Tomorrow. 5-5 T. Shevalkaa 5-20 Instrumental music. 5-25 News in Marathi. 5-30 News in Gujarati. 5-35 Saraswati Bai Faterpekar. 6 News in English. 6-5 News in Hindustani. 6-10 Jaltarang solo. 6-20 Local news and announcements in English. 6-25 Local news and announcements in Hindustani. 6-30 Mumtaz Begam 6-50 T. Shevalkar. 7 Nao Nao Film: Monthly film review in Hindustani. 7-15 Provincial Peculiarities. 7-30 P. S. Dikshit. 7-45 Ninu Muzumdar. 7-55 News in Marathi. 8-10 News in Gujarati. 8-25 Topical talk or Indian music. 8-30 The fortnight in Sport. 8-45 News Play (Marathi). 9 News in Hindustani. 9-15 News commentary in Hindustani. 9-20 News in English. 9-30 B B C News relay. 9-45 War commentary. 9-55 Listening Post. 10 Walter Gieseking (Piano) and members of the State Opera House.

Bombay II—Programme

41.44 metres (7,240 kc/s)

7-30 to 8-5 a.m. As in Bombay 1. 8-5 Bhajans. 8-15 Hamid Husain: Hamidi. 8-25 to 8-40 As in Bombay 1. 8-40 Mumtaz Begam. 8-55 Kharadkar: Violin. 9 to 10 As in Bombay 1. 11 to 2-25 p.m. As in Bombay 1. 5 to 5-25 As in Bombay 1. 5-25 Tulsi Das ji Bhajan. 5-25 to 6 As in Bombay 1. 6 T. Shevalkar. 6-10 to 7-15 As in Bombay 1. 7-15 Interval.

61.48 metres (4,880 kc/s)

7-30 to 7-55 As in Bombay 1. 7-55 Saraswati Bai Faterpekar. 8-25 to 9 As in Bombay 1. 9 A I R Orchestra. 9-10 P. S. Dikshit. 9-20 Ninu Muzumdar. 9-30 Mumtaz Begam. 9-45 Nisar Husain.

GOLD AND SILVER

Bombay: Sept. 6.

Yesterday London Gold price was unchanged at £8/8/0. Dollar sterling cross rate was 4.02 1/2 to 4.03 1/2 at London and 4.03⅛ at New York. At London spot and forward silver prices were unchanged at 23 1/2d and 23 7/16d respectively. New York spot silver was unchanged at 34 3/4 cents.

The local market was quiet and featureless.

Quotations were as under:

	Gold	Silver
Ready	Rs. 42 3 0	62 14 6
Bhadrapad	Rs. 42 3 0	62 14 6
Asho	Rs. 42 2 3	62 15 0

Sovereigns: Rs. 28/8/6.

LONDON SILVER

London: Sept. 5.

Spot	23 1/2
Forward	23 7/16

LONDON GOLD

London: Sept. 5.

Gold bars fine per Oz. £8/8/0

METAL EXCHANGE QUATATIONS

Bombay: Sept. 6.

Copper sheets lb. 21—Rs. 35/8, 28—87/8, 35—87, 42—86/4, 49-56—85/4.

Brass sheets Flag Brand lb. 20-21—Rs. 97, 24—93/8, 28—92/8, 35—88/8, 42—87/8, 49.56—86/8

Spelter 'P.H.' Rs. 53/9. Rosita Rs. 52, Country make Rs. 42, Piglead 'B.M.' Refined Rs. 24/8 per cwt.

Tin Ingot Pennang Rs. 55 per cr.

SETTLEMENT RATES

Copper sheets Aso Rs. 86/8, Posh Rs. 87/2. Piglead 'B.M.' Aso Rs 24, Tin Ingot Penang Aso Rs. 54/2.

Market Tone:—Copper was steady. Lead and Tin ruled firm to-day. Copper Aso Tejimandi settlement fixed at Rs 86/10.

DEFENCE LOANS

3 per cent Defence Bonds (Previous Issues) Rs. 45,14,31,000

3 per cent Second Defence Loan 1949/52 from 1st Feb. to 30th Aug. (including Conversions) Rs. 31,96,61,000

INTEREST FREE DEFENCE BONDS

Subscriptions to August 30

All India Rs. 2,52,10,100

Bombay City Rs. 65,04,200

POST OFFICE TEN-YEAR DEFENCE SAVINGS CERTIFICATES

Subscriptions to August 30

All India Rs. 3,45,44,000

Bombay City Rs. 39,68,550

London Stock Exchange

London: Sept. 5.

The Stock Exchange was quietly steady with business restricted by week-end considerations. Gilt-edgeds were firmer on renewed investment demand as also India Stocks while Canadian Pacifics were a good feature among foreign Rails. Home Rail juniors were easier on profit-taking. Industrials moved narrowly apart from continued interest in Tobaccos and Breweries. Oils were steady. Shipping improved. Rubbers firm. Kaffirs supported towards the close.

LINSEED AND WHEAT

Bombay Sept. 6.

Linseed	September	6	6 0
Linseed	May	9	9 0
Wheat	September	5	2 6
Wheat	January	5	8 6
Wheat	May	6	14 3

INDUSTRIAL SHARES IN GREAT DEMAND

Steels And Textiles Firm

UNDERTONE GOOD

Bombay: Sept. 6.

The local Share Bazar opened steady and advanced on better prospects of all industries. Steel shares after opening steady advanced on speculative buying, met with some scattered selling, but the decline absorbed by new fresh buying. Textile shares opened firm and advanced in the beginning but later on declined on heavy selling by jobbers. Industrial shares were in great demand and there was inquiry in every section. Finally the market closed firm. The tone of the market was good. Wall Street market was steady.

Quotations were not received yet.

Tata Steel Defds opened at Rs. 2045 and advanced on speculative buying at Rs. 2061 finally closed at Rs. 2057. Tata Steel Ordinary shares opened at Rs. 377 and after advancing to Rs. 378 and closed at Rs. 377/8. Bombay Dyeing shares opened at Rs. 1233 and after advancing to Rs. 1236 declined to Rs. 1230 and closed at Rs. 1231. Bombay Burma after opening to Rs. 492 advanced and closed to Rs. 496/4, which was the highest level of the day.

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE

Bombay: Sept. 6.

Bombay Dyeing (1225) 1233 1232 1233 1230 1231
Century (513/8) 518 514 513/8
Central India (371/8) 374 380 376 377 376/8
Kohinoor (479) 482 484 479/8
New Great (285) 288 286
Simplex (143) 145
Swadeshi (377) 383 382 387 387 383
Associated Cement (150/12) 152
Andhra (1717/8) 1717
Tramways Ordinary (158) 158
Tata Hydro (191/8) 191/8
Tata Power (1762/8) 1760
Tata Steel Defd (2046/4) 2045 2057 2053 2061 2057
Tata Steel Ordinary (376) 377 378 377/8
Tata Steel 2nd Pref (149) 149 150
Bellapur (230) 231 234
Bombay Steam (352) 362
Bombay Burma (490) 492 495 496/4

TEXTILES

Bombay, Sept 6.

100	Ahmed Advance	326	4
250	BOMBAY DYEING	1231	4
100	CENTURY	5 3	8
100	CENTRAL INDIA	376	8
100	COLABA	2 1	8
100	Cooria	125	0
250	David	235	0
250	Dawn	4 2	8
1	E. D Sassoon Defd.	2	5
100	FINLAY	234	0
100	GOKAK	243	0
1000	Hindustan	2210	0
100	Indore	167	0
100	Khatau	198	2
100	KOHINOOR	479	8
250	LAXMI	59	0
100	MORARJI	389	0
250	Model	145	0
100	NEW GREAT	286	0
100	Oosmanshahi	101	0
100	Phoenix	330	0
25	Sassoon Silk	76	0
1000	Sholapur	3825	0
50	Simplex	145	0
100	SWADESHI	383	0
100	SWAN	220	0
500	Vishnu	1357	8
1000	Western	1340	0

BANKS

50-100	Baroda	113	8
25-50	Central	78	0
500	Imperial	1581	4
125-500	Imp. Conty.	391	6
50-100	India	145	8
100	Reserve Bank	110	0
5	Union	7	1

CEMENTS

100	ASSOCIATED	152	0

INSURANCE

100	Empire	700	0
15-100	Jupiter	15	0
20	Mercantile	70	4
15-75	New India	48	4
200	Oriental	4195	0
10-50	Vulcan	9	4

ELECTRIC

100	Ahm. Old	186	8
1000	ANDHRA VALLEY	1717	8
10	Ajmer X.D.	12	2
50	BOMBAY TRAM	157	8
100	Bombay Suburban	18	4
10	Broach	13	6
100	Karachi	206	10
100	Poona	21/	8
100	Surat	188	0
1000	TATA HYDRO	191	8
1000	TATA POWER	1760	0

RAILWAYS

500	Ahmedabad Prantij	897	0
100	C. Province	105	8
100	Dhond Baramati	104	4
100	Gujarat	105	0
100	Mandra Bhon	103	0
100	Pachora Jamner	80	0
100	Sara Sirajganj	105	0
500	Tapti Valley	650	0

MININGS

9	Burma Corp.	4	10
2sh.	Indian Copper	2 2	6
10	Indian Iron and Steel	34	14
10	SHIVRAJPUR	33	4
10	Mukund Iron	12	0
30	TATA STEEL DEF.	2057	8
75	TATA STEEL ORD.	377	8
10	Steel Corporation	19	14

MISCELLANEOUS

100	ALCOCK	605	0
10	Air Services	2	14
50	BELAPUR SUGAR	234	0
200	Bombay Safe Dep	650	0
250	BOMBAY STEAM	362	0
125	B. Burma	496	4
50	Burma Cont.	170	0
8sh.	Br. B Petrol	3 6	9
100	IND. BLEACHING	140	0
50	Ind. Invest Trust	49	0
100	Indian Radio Def.	603	12
100	Indian Radio Ord	588	12
100	Port Canning	91	8
20	PREMIER CON.	1'8	0
15	Scindia	25	9
25	Tata Oil	54	12
100	Wimco	216	0

PREFERENCE

7	p.c. Andhra Valley	1570	0
6	p.c Bombay Steam	313	12
7	p.c. Bom. Tram (T. F.)	76	12
5	p.c. Central India (T F.)	646	4
6	1/4 p.c Prem Const 1st	122	8
6	1/4 p.c Prem Const 2nd	117	8
7	p.c Tata Hydro	158	2
7	1/2 p.c. Tata Power	1620	0
6	p.c. Tata Steel 1st	213	0
7	1/2 p.c. Tata Steel 2nd	150	0
7	p.c Vishn	737	8

DEBENTURES

4	p.c Andhra Valley Deb.	106	0
4	p.c Bom Telephone	50	4
5	p.c. Morarji	103	4
5	p.c. Sholapur	71	6
4 1/2	p.c. Tata Power Deb	105	8

GOVT SECURITIES

Bombay, Sept. 6.

2 3/4 per cent 1948/52 Loan 97-12
3 1/2 per cent G P Notes 96-0
3 1/2 per cent 1941 Bonds 100-1
3 per cent 1951/54 Loan 99-13
3-1/2 per cent 1947/50 Loan 103-4
4 per cent 1960/70 Loan 110-8
4 per cent 1943 Bonds 104-0
3 per cent War Bonds 102-1
4 1/2 per cent 1955/60 Loan 113-14

TAX FREE LOANS

5 per cent 1945/55 Loan 111-6
4 per cent 1953/63 Mysore 116-8
5 per cent 1955 Mysore 127-0

CORPORATION DEBENTURE

4 per cent B P T 1947 110-0
4 per cent M Deb 1947 110
5 per cent M Deb 1956 116-0
6 per cent M Deb 1954 129-4
6 per cent K P T 1956 129-12

Tone:—Firm

GROUNDNUTS AND SEEDS

Bombay, Sept. 6

Groundnuts	February—			
	Opening	Rs. 46	4	0
	Highest	46	7	0
	Lowest	45	11	0
	Closing	45	11	0
Cottonseed	September—			
	Opening	24	12	0
	Highest	24	12	0
	Lowest	24	7	0
	Closing	24	7	0
Cottonseed	January—			
	Opening	26	3	6
	Highest	26	3	6
	Lowest	26	1	6
	Closing	26	1	6
Castorseeds	September—			
	Opening	39	4	0
	Highest	39	4	0
	Lowest	39	4	0
	Closing	39	4	0
Castorseeds	May—			
	Opening	43	4	0
	Highest	43	4	0
	Lowest	43	2	0
	Closing	43	4	0

BOMBAY YARN QUOTATIONS.

Bombay: Sept. 6.

HEDGE CONTRACT RATES

Yarn No.	October	Decembr.	Febry
6-1/2s.	200	201	202
10 1/2s.	230	231	232
20 1/2s.	315	317	318
40s.	520	525	530

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay: Sept. 6.

Following a rise of 4 pts in New York cotton futures the local market opened steady at Rs. 274 for Broach April/May as expected. Then the market advanced on shorts covering and touched Rs. 277. At this level there was some scattered selling and prices declined to Rs. 276/4. There was heavy buying of Oomras contract which opened at Rs 214 and advanced to Rs. 219/8.

The market was steady and advanced to Rs. 277 for Broach April/May. Fresh selling appeared and market declined to Rs. 275/12. Then there was speculative buying and the market advanced to Rs. 278 at the closed market declined to Rs. 277

At 3 p.m rates were as under:—

Broach April/May	Rs. 277/4
Oomra January	Rs. 220/8
Bengal January	Rs. 164/0

HIGH AND LOW COTTON PRICES

Bombay: Sept. 3.

		Highest	Lowest	Closing at 5 p.m.
Broach	A/M	277 1/4	274	275 1/4
Oomra	D/J	220	214 1/2	215 1/4
Bengal	D/J	163 1/2	160 1/2	161 1/2

COTTON PARITY

Broach A/M below New York May 730 cent points at 331

SUGAR MARKET

Bombay: Sept. 6.

Fine White Java Sugar per cwt—
September from Bond Rs. 12/4
Shipment June Rs. 9/12 F B.H.
Shipment September Rs 9/8 F.B.H
Indian Sugars Ready—
Ordinary Rs 14/12 to 15/4
Large grain Rs 15/8 to 16/10
Tone:—Steady

PEPPER & GINGER

Bombay: Sept. 6.

Pepper Spot per candy	96	0	0
Delivery Maha Sud 15	101	8	0
Ginger bleached Spot	32	0	0
Ginger Delivery Maha Sud 15	31	8	0

Colombo Market

COLOMBO, Sept. 6.

Price of rubber in the local market at 2.15 p.m. to-day was:—

Sheet 55 5/8 Crepe 57 Yesterday's closing price was the same.

Copra 32.00, Cocoanut oil f.o.b. 287.50 nominal.

INDIAN STOCK EXCHANGE

Bombay: Sept. 6.

Following bullish foreign advices the market here opened with a brighter sentiment and was inclined to advance further. Tata Deferreds opened Rs. 15 up and went ahead to 2017/8 while Tata Ordinaries after opening at 374 improved to 375. Towards the close there was a slight reaction Tata Deferreds being quoted at 2015 and Ordinaries at 374. Textiles were steadier with Bombay Dyeings ruling around 1165. Indian Irons showed a good improvement to 34/14.

The following were the important quotations on the Exchange to-day:—

Tata Deferreds (1990) 2005 2002/8 2017/8 2015
Tata Ordinaries (371) 37- 73/8 75 74

Tata Ordinary 374, Tata Deferred 2015, Indian Iron 34/14, Steel Corpn of Bengal 19/14, Bombay Dyeing 1165, Central India 343/12, Century 485/14, Gokak 221/4, Kohinoor 443/12 Simplex 132/8, Andhra Valley 1732/8 Tata Hydro 186/14, Tata Power 1735, Associated Cement 148/8, Belapur 220/10, Bombay Burma Old 470.

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES.

OCTOBER

New York, Sept. 6.

Previous closing	17.41
To-day's opening	17.47
Difference	+06
To-day's closing	17.50
Difference	+09

BROACH EXPECTATION.

Broach April/May Rs. 278-8

MONEY MARKET

Bombay: Sept. 6.

LONDON:—

Banks buying 90 days/St 1/6 7/32 Two months.

Banks buying 90 days/St. 1/6 1/4 Three months.

Banks buying 90 days/St 1/6 9/32 Four months.

B. C. RATES:—

T T 1/5 29/32; D D 1/5 29/32

Banks selling T T 1/5 15/16; D D 1/5 15/16

Banks buying T T 1/6d; D D 1/6 3/32

NEW YORK:—

Banks selling T T Rs 333 1/4 D D Rs 333 1/4

Banks buying T T Rs 330; D D Rs 328 1/2

Cross Rates Dol 4.02 1/2 5 1/8

MONTREAL:—

Banks selling T T Rs 303; D D Rs 303

Banks buying T T Rs. 297 3/4; D D Rs. 296 1/4

Cross Rates Dol 4.43/47

JAVA:—

Banks selling T T Gld 55 3/4; D D Gld 56

Banks buying T T Gld 57 1/2; D D Gld 57 1/2

Cross Rates Gld 7.58/62

JAPAN:—

Banks selling T T not quoting; D D not quoting

Banks buying T T not quoting; D D not quoting

Cross Rates Sh 1/2 1/2

BERNE:—

Banks selling T T Fcs 126 3/4; D D nil.

Banks buying T T Fcs 131 1/2; D D nil.

Cross Rates Fcs 17.30/40

STOCKHOLM:—

Banks selling T T K 123, D D K 123

Banks buying T T K 128; D D K 128

Cross Rates K 16.85/95

SINGAPORE:—

Banks selling T T Rs. 158; D D Rs. 158

Banks buying T T Rs. 155; D D Rs. 155

Cross Rates Sh 2/4 5/32 7/32

HONGKONG:—

Banks selling T T Rs. 85 1/4; D D Rs. 84 1/2

Banks buying T T Rs. 81 1/2; D D Rs 81 1/2

Cross Rates Sh 1/3 1/32

SHANGHAI—

Banks selling T T not quoting; D D not quoting.

Banks buying T T not quoting; D D not quoting

Cross Rates Sh 0-3 3/16

MEXICO:—

Banks selling T T Rs. 67.27; D D Rs. 66.27

Banks buying T T Rs. 63.04; D D Rs. 62.04

Cross Rates Pes 19.5, 21.5.

LISBON:—

Banks selling T T Esc 7.35 nom; D D Esc 7.35 nom

Banks buying T T Esc 7.35; D D Esc 7.55

Cross Rate Esc 99.80 . 100.20

NEW YORK:—

Cross Rate Dol. 4.03 1/2

Tone of Sterling Exchange: Steady.

Gold £8-8-0 Ready.

New York Silver 34 3/4

London Silver 23 1/2 Ready; 23 7/16 Forward.

London Discounts 3 months 1 1/16 per cent

London Discounts 6 months 1 1/4 per cent

Reserve Bank Rate 3 per cent.

Bank of England Rate 2 per cent.

Money:—Call unquoted.

1 to 2 months 1/4 per cent.

3 to 6 months 1/2 per cent.

9 months 3/4 per cent.

Tone:—Very easy.

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Beware Of Divided House

India's C.-in-C. Urges Indians To Unite And Face Common Danger

KARACHI, Sept. 6.

"We are now rapidly approaching the day when we should be able to do more than check the aggressor and find ourselves in a position turn the tables", observes Sir Archibald Wavell, Commander-in-Chief, wishing success to the war week activities all over Sind which the Governor Sir Hugh Dow will inaugurate in Karachi to-day.

"We are still occupied in petty quarrels unheedful of the consequences to a divided house. I wish we composed our differences and stand solidly and face the common danger," declares Minister Nichaldas Vazirani in his message.

The Premier K. B. Allabaksn and Ministers Sir Gulam Husein Hidayatulla and Pir Illahi Bux have also sent messages urging the people to contribute to the aims and objects for which the War Week has been inaugurated, and thus help in winning the war which is of vital concern to the Empire. —A. P.

COTTON FACTORIES IN BASIC SCHOOLS!

Former D. P. I. Of Assam Criticises Wardha Scheme

SHILLONG, September 4.

A reference to the interview which he had with Mahatma Gandhi in connection with the Wardha Scheme of Primary Education is made by Mr. G. Small, former Director of Public Instruction, Assam, in his general report on the progress of education in the province, issued to-day.

Mr. Small, accompanied by two Inspectors visited the Central Provinces, the United Provinces and Bihar in order to study the working of the Wardha Scheme and in their final report to the Assam Government they stated that from what they had seen of the experiments being made in these three provinces, it was quite impossible with the funds or staff available in India to organise primary schools of the basic type advocated by Mahatma Gandhi and described in the Zakir Hussein Report.

"In an interview with Mahatma Gandhi", writes Mr. Small, "we questioned him on the subject and he acknowledged that he was unable to answer and referred us to this educational experts. When asked how it would be possible to correlate teaching of geography of Australia with cotton spinning, he advised candidly that the subject might well be omitted from Indian boy's curriculum.

"In a tiny school in his own Ashram, with two paid teachers under expert supervision", added Mr. Small, "I could see no sign of any attempt to correlate such subjects as reading and writing with spinning that was continually in progress.

"In Bihar again, in several basic schools that we visited nothing was being done except spinning and singing "national songs".

"I left with the impression that I had been visiting a number of cotton factories, employing dozens of unhappy little slaves which needed an early visit from an Inspector of Factories and representative of the S. P. C. C.," added Mr. Small.—A. P

Strengthen Hands Of "Radical Democrats"

BOMBAY, Thursday.

An appeal to the citizens of Bombay to strengthen the hands of the Radical Democratic Party in its fight against Fascism was made by Mr. Charles Mascarenhas who presided over a public meeting near the Bazar Gate Clock Tower this evening. Mr. Mascarenhas said that if India took things lightly, she would run the risk of falling a victim to Fascist aggression.

A Week Of War

August 30—Russian counter-offensive in the central sector continues. It is claimed that the second line of German defence has been pierced.

" **31**—Fierce fighting around Odessa and in the northern sector. The German drive in the central sector completely checked.

September 1—British and Soviet forces in Iran meet at Kazvin.

" **2**—The Nazis claim the penetration of the outer defences of Leningrad.

Rumours of an imminent German attack on Turkey.

" **3** — SECOND ANNIVERSARY OF THE WAR.

Premier Konoye admits that the gravest crisis in her history is now facing Japan and appeals for "a total mobilisation of the nation's economic power."

" **4**—Russians are still on the offensive in the central sector. A furious battle is being waged for Leningrad.

" **5**—The United States destroyer "Greer", which was carrying mail to Iceland attacked by a German U-boat. Great sensation created in America.

A British submarine sinks Italian liner and tanker and damages a 10,000 ton cruiser.

"WILL WAR COME TO INDIA?"

By N. G. Jog

As announced some weeks ago, a collection of the war reviews appearing in these columns has been published on the second anniversary of the war under the title, "Will War Come To India?" by the New Book Company, Hornby Road, Bombay at Rs. three per copy.

This volume of above 300 pages contains, besides the articles that have appeared here, an introductory part covering the first seven months of the war and an exhaustive diary detailing events up to the 3rd of September, 1941. It thus constitutes a complete week-by-week record of the first two years of World War II.

The Rt. Hon. Dr. M. R. Jayakar, P.C. has contributed a valuable foreword to the book, which has already received wide notice.

Sir Chimanlal Setalvad writes about this publication: "I am glad Mr. N G. Jog is publishing in a book form the war reviews he has been contributing week by week to the Sunday edition of the "Bombay Chronicle." They are very informing and written with considerable ability and insight in international events. I am sure the book will be welcomed by the public."

Mr. N. G. Jog's War Review will appear as usual next week.

"IRON LINK BETWEEN BURMA & CHINA"

RANGOON, September 3. (Delayed)

An "iron link between Burma and China". This is how the Deputy Leader of the Chinese Goodwill Mission, Mr. Tsend Yangfu, described the Burma-Yunnan Railway under construction, at the Rotary Dinner to-night.

Drawing a vivid picture of the vast area this railway will serve, he visualised the railway to be a connecting link not only between Burma and South-West China, but also as a link with Malaya, India and Central and North China. The railway, he said, will penetrate into hitherto unexploited Chinese districts, rich in mineral deposits, also potentially wealthy areas, where Burma, if she wished, could draw her coal supplies.

Answering the question in the affirmative, whether the railway will continue to be as important even after the Sino-Japanese war, Mr. Yangfu said "after the war, China will build again, but not upon the ashes of plants that have been destroyed, but on new foundations to be located inland within easy access of raw materials and transport facilities. The new economic order that has been emerging in the interior of China for two years will continue to develop and the policy of industrialisation of the hinterland will not be affected when the war ends."

It will be recalled that United Kingdom Government recently accepted the financial liability of the construction of the Burma portion of the railway running to 115 miles and Sir John Rowland was appointed Director of the construction. The Yunnan section covers 292 miles.—A. P.

Germany's 15,000 Tons Of Grain For Finland?

LONDON, Sept. 6.

Germany is reported to be sending 15,000 tons of grain to Finland in the next few days. The Italian Stefani News Agency, which to-night (Friday) issued this report, gave a Helsinki announcement as its source, it added that Germany had already supplied Finland with 25,000 tons of grain.

Commenting on the report the Stefani Agency quoted Berlin circles for this statement: "facts even more than declarations of the Finns continue to give a categorical denial of the rumours invented by Anglo-Saxon propaganda about the alleged intention of Finland to suspend hostilities against Russia after reaching her old frontier."—Reuter.

CONFIDENCE IN SIR SIKANDAR

Punjab Ministerial Party Resolution

LAHORE, Sept. 4.

The determination of the members of the Ministerial party in the Punjab, as elected and constitutional representatives of the electorate of the province, to make every possible contribution to the safety of India and the vindication of the world cause at stake, was reiterated in a resolution unanimously adopted at a meeting of the party held this afternoon. Sir Sikandar Hyat Khan informed the meeting of the developments leading to his resignation from the Defence Council, which was followed by a general discussion.

The resolution endorsed the decision of Sir Sikandar Hyat Khan to resign his membership of the National Defence Council as the only appropriate course open to him in the circumstances explained by him, and placed on record its appreciation of the stand taken by him.

The meeting welcomed the declaration of Sir Sikandar that his resignation of the membership of the National Defence Council did not imply any change whatsoever in the policy of the Punjab Government or the attitude of the ministerial party towards the war effort, and associated itself wholeheartedly with the appeal of Sir Sikandar repeated in his broadcast speech on September 3.—A. P.

KHADI MEANS SELF-SUFFICIENCY

PATNA, Sept. 4.

The Gandhi Jayanti celebrations commenced here yesterday when a public meeting was held in the evening at Patna city. The meeting was addressed by Mr. A. N. Sinha, former Finance Minister, who considered the stability in the price of Khadi in the midst of a crisis and a fluctuating market as one of the several reasons why Khadi should be encouraged.

Mr. Sinha said that the main idea behind freedom was economic self-sufficiency of the masses, and nothing else could bring sufficiency in the day to day needs of the people as Khadi could. It was on account of this that Mahatma Gandhi laid great stress on Khadi. And so he observed the best way to honour Mahatma Gandhi was to see that his gospel of Khadi reached every home.—A. P.

Madras Sales Tax 'Ultra Vires'

MADRAS, Sept. 5.

"Notwithstanding that the tax imposed by the Madras General Sales Tax Act is based on turnover, we hold that it is, in fact, a tax on sales, and that, in so far as it imposes a tax on the first sales of goods manufactured or produced within the province, it is 'ultra vires' the Provincial Legislature," observed the Chief Justice, the Madras High Court, dismissing the appeal preferred by Government against the decision of the District Munsif, Vizianagaram, in a suit filed by some local groundnut merchants that the tax on the first sale of goods was "ultra vires" the Provincial Legislature and that it was excise duty within the meaning of the Government of India Act.

The appeal was heard by a Bench of the High Court, consisting of the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Chandrasekara Ayyar, who upheld the decision of the lower court.

The Chief Justice added: "We consider that in calculating a dealer's turnover for the purpose of the Act the sale by him of goods which he had manufactured or produced must be excluded."

It is understood that Government will be filing an appeal to the Federal Court against the judgment of the High Court.—A. P.

Further Amendments To Newsprint Control

SIMLA, Sept. 6.

Further amendments in the newsprint control order are announced in the Gazette of India to-day.

They, "inter alia", lay down that, "except under a permit in form one or form two as the case may be or under an open general permit issued by the Central Government—no person shall after June 15 sell newsprint otherwise than to the proprietor of a newspaper press or of a newspaper, and after June 15 no proprietor of newspaper press shall use newsprint for any purpose other than the printing of newspapers (including supplement and annuals thereof)".

Amendments also provide for submission of returns by proprietors of newspapers first published in 1941.—A. P.

POONA MUNICIPAL PRESIDENT JAILED

MADRAS, Sept. 5.

Twenty-three persons, including Mr. R. L. Valvekar, President, Poona Municipality, and Mr. S. N. Vital, were convicted by the Chief Presidency Magistrate under the Gaming Act for illicit taking of bets on horses through bucket-shops run under the name of the Aryan Sports Club.

The accused were arrested last December after a raid on a house in Egmore, during which a number of betting slips and a sum of money were seized.

In passing orders, the Magistrate observed that Mr. Valvekar and Mr. S. N. Vital "as organisers of the club had collected large sums of money as shown by the betting slips and were responsible for the ruin of a number of families and therefore they deserved a deterrent sentence." They were sentenced to two months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 500 each in default to undergo a further two months' rigorous imprisonment.

The others were sentenced to fines ranging from Rs. 100 to Rs. 150, in default one week's rigorous imprisonment.—A. P.

POLICE MEDAL FOR POLICE A. S. I.

LAHORE, Sept. 6.

For displaying "unusual leadership, courage, and devotion to duty of a high order" in arresting two dangerous dacoits, Kartar Singh, an Assistnt Sub-Inspector of police, has been awarded the Indian police medal.—A. P.

GLAMOUR

I am getting a little tired of my familiar (and I do mean familiar) correspondent's obvious determination to write this column. So . . this is positively the last time, Walt.

To-day, W. T. N. takes a crack at the fascinator of forty who has her one reserve brain cell chock full of glamorous rules to hold her man. She flatters him and showers him with praise . . . Rule 2-B. She charms him with a Brahms sonata or a dissertation on the fluctuating bull market. She lures him with a stanza from Keats. She even inveigles him with a charcoal steak. Oh yeah?

"For the woman of forty" says Walt, "is much older than her masculine contemporary. And double standard, single standard, polygamy or what have you, you can't turn a man's roving eye from very well turned ankles when he is forty or any other age. And no more tragic interlude will ever be recorded than the bitter moment when the mousy wife, conscious of her years, faces comparison in her husband's eyes. No mental reserves can alter that."

And he concludes: "Would you, Regine, employ this thing you dub glamour to change human nature? Will the self-same philosophy keep him leashed? For whom is glamour devised, for whom? If it is to be a shield for woman's eternal lament, 'What will I offer him when my looks are gone," your advice is futile.

"So" he concludes, "how can you think it really works . . . . ah thou infinite power which moves mountains .....ah thou dynamic force which stays time in its flight . ah wilderness . . . . ah nuts!

ALSO PFUI!

Nuts to you Walt.

From your comments, my fran . . . . I take it you think all women passing the period of pulchritudinous precision (which is about twenty-five) should crawl back into the woodwork. Unless, of course, they resign themselves to a life far removed from the dashing cabelleros, Lochinvars, King Arthurs, Galahads, Atlases, Adonises and Casanovas who ride up and down street on white horses . . . . and hie themselves to old ladies homes, there to pine for lack of masculine worship. When a lady's ankle is no longer well turned, how then can she expect that tall, handsome, curly haired male with the McFadden chest expansion to give her a tumble?

Say, Walt . . . where do you get this idea of masculine supremacy that is so contemptuous of a callous on a lady's sole or a crow's foot in the corner of her eye, anyway? Since you seem to have forgotten that for every lassie who is no longer as de-lovely as she once was, there is a corresponding laddie. ... perhaps, on flower of masculine perfection, you would enjoy having your memory refreshed on the little matter of comparison.

LINES AND WAISTLINES

For every gal whose once glamorous figure now resembles, as you so unchivalrously put it, an inverted pear . . . there is a gent whose waistline has all the allure of the old-fashioned parlour stove, the kind with the eisenglass in front, remember? And for every femme whose hair is no longer lustrous, there is a male whose head resembles a billiard ball attacked by a small fungus growth.

And as to the lady of forty suffering bitter comparison with younger women in her husband's eyes. Ah Walt, can you guess, can you possibly guess, what a woman thinks about her middle-aged husband's gold tooth (the one he never had the courage to have replaced by a more modern porcelain job) or those teacups under his eyes . . . as she takes a gander at Errol Flynn or God's gift to all women, Laurence Olivier?

Women, my own, are inclined to be ladies and suppress their opi

DON'T MARRY A WANDERER!

By Regine

Dear Regine:

I am madly in love with a young man who suffers from Wanderlust. He is eternally disappearing for a week at a time; never tells me when or where he is going . . . coming back like an alley cat after ten days or so. He wants to marry me and he is so very charming, I can't resist him. Do you think I can steady him so to speak and make a respectable citizen out of him?

Alicia.

Alicia, my dear, give him up. . . and the sooner the quicker. For the very fact that you want to make a respectable citizen out of him is the reason you and he are not meant for each other. Like most girls, it is obvious you too want security, a well-ordered household, blue cups hung on brass hooks, a silver service on a tea table, and agreeable friends.

You want a husband who will drive into the back yard at exactly six o'clock, who will shower and possibly even take a second shave before coming down to dinner. And dinner must always consist of meat, at least two vegetables, a salad dessert and coffee. After dinner, Bridge at a friend's. . . or the Saturday night dance at the country club...or a movie of which you know the story, having carefully read the review in the paper.

But the lad you describe, alas, is not like this. Nor will he acquiesce to your requests no matter how much he loves you, at least not until he is about sixty-five or so. At which time he probably will take to his bed with asthma or arthritis, either of which would keep him from running amuck.

The man who is the born adventurer, such as you describe, is interested in nothing that is not new...and when novelty does not fall across his path, he rises in the early hours of the morning and goes to meet it.

Men of this calibre sometimes strike pay dirt in their wanderings, but not as a general rule. However they are not concerned with mercenary considerations, adventure being their staff of life.

There are some women who are natural nomads. When two like this meet up they usually end in taking bicycle tours through Mesopotamia or some equally handy pot and come back two or three years later with toes sticking through their shoes, burrs in their hair, but as happy as terriers in the spring-time.

But, my dear, and this is no reflection on you, I don't think you are the terrier type. And while I wouldn't go so far as to call you a Pekinese, I should say you were more along the Scottie lines, fairly frisky, but in a well-bred and thoroughly conservative fashion.

Your young man is the type, who, although intelligent, no doubt, probably doesn't mind eating beans out of a can, even without catsup. It would be very easy to cook for him (provided there was anything to cook); and as to laundry, you wouldn't have to bother at all. But don't expect to entertain Lady Clara Vere de Vere or even that snooty Mrs. Smith next door if you marry this gent. For he will lead you the chase of your life and it won't be merry.

He is not for you. The right man will come along one day and you can have a polished mahoghany table set with embroidered mats and sterling silver and his clean-shaved face opposite you. And even if he is a bit on the dull side... remember you asked for it. Oh, you say you didn't? But my dear, I insist. You did.

nions. But that doesn't mean (by a long shot) that they haven't any. Don't you worry that the sweet, simple, charming and intelligent young girl will be spoiled by columns or advice in highbrow magazines (as you imply) on how to be glamorous. For a moon is a moon and human nature remains the same . . . . even if a girl occasionally puts a tactic or two into practice. Besides, (unfortunately for her) she usually forgets all tactics when she is really in love, God help her.

As for the lady of maturer years, not all of them are mousy, not even the Duchess of Windsor. And many men are still enchanted by the grand dame with the attributes you enumerate. In fact, there are some males who prefer them to the attractive little cuties whose comments are like a broken phonograph record that keeps scratching over and over the boy friend's wise sayings, unembellished by a single original sentence from her own dim wit.

"ERIC loved a girl called Emma. A month ago he called her 'darling', three weeks ago he was calling her 'dear,' and a fortnight ago he was calling her 'Emma.'"

"What does he say now?"

"Maud!"

UTILITY BAG FOR YOUR PURSE

THIS unique bag is surprisingly useful. It folds and tucks up into itself in a small powder-puff shape. When open, it will carry your small parcels that are so easy to lose. It takes no time at all to make. Nice for gifts, too.

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A PAGE FOR WOMEN

Wake up your Beauty

Awaken the natural beauty of your skin through the DEEP-PORE CLEANSING now possible with Daggett & Ramsdell Perfect Cold Cream. This wonderful cream penetrates deeply into the pores of the face, dissolving accumulated dirt and make-up and flushing it to the surface. The DEEP-PORE CLEANSING action of Daggett & Ramsdell Perfect Cold Cream will restore the blush of youth to your face and make your skin soft and beautiful.

DIC2

DAGGETT & RAMSDELL
BEAUTY CREAMS AND LOTIONS

Diabolical Plan To Starve British Isles

who were born outside Germany or who lived long years of exile abroad.

These men are not only capable of cutting Germany out of the stream of Western civilization, but have made every possible effort to accomplish it. One of their reasons of animosity toward the Jew is because the Jew is a carrier of international ideas and culture. They want to destroy all knowledge within Germany of everything which is foreign because such things are a challenge to their synthetic concept of things German being things superior. The doctrine of such superiority can be made to seem convincing only if the German people can be separated from contact with things foreign. And as the war progresses they learn increasingly that the Germanic vacuum can be created only in the last analysis by destroying what is foreign. Their urge to self-gratification and self-importance can be realized only by destroying everything which challenges them. Hence their readiness to stamp challenging examples of Western civilization out of German life.

There are strange little items of inconsistency in this general picture. Nazi writers have proved completely unable to meet a demand for good novels as an escape from the realities of war. To make up for this painful and obvious failure of Nazi "culture", publishing houses have been permitted to bring out beautifully illustrated editions of such books as "Gone With the Wind." By calling Shakespeare a German who was born in England by mistake, they manage to rationalize permission for their theatres to compensate for the lack of good German plays by resorting to him. George Bernard Shaw is excused by being an Irishman. The great majority of all plays from these two au-

(Continued from Page 4)

thors have appeared on the boards of Berlin since the war. Without them it would have been almost impossible to keep a "German theatre" alive.

Synthetic Culture

But these are only concessions which the leaders of to-day's Germany make for the sake of distracting the populace during critical times. Their purpose is to create a synthetic German culture to accompany the German political domination which they intend to force on Europe—and some other continents as well. They had to make these temporary concessions to the great majority of Germans who had long since come to think of culture and civilization in terms of the art and literature and architecture of the outside world. It means no basic deviation from their hatred of the West and their desire as a group to make it submit to German rulers and Germanic concepts of culture.

For Germany is not led to-day by a Kaiser whose mother was an English princess; by an aristocracy which sends its sons to Oxford and its daughters to Paris; by a foreign service trained in the code of Western diplomacy; by an intelligentsia which considers itself only part of a Western group. It is led by a group which is either ignorant of such connections or deliberately shuns them. It is led by men who have declared a war of extermination against the west in the inevitably futile attempt to create a new German culture and civilization which will replace Western civilization. Subconsciously they know, and by their actions they evidence it, that they can do so only by destroying the West. That is the course to which they have committed Germany in a revulsion against the failures of the past to merge with the West.

One of the reasons the outside world has fallen such easy prey to their arms, and still evidences such a reluctance to believe the extent of its danger, is because it has grown accustomed to think of the Western World as a group of nations which had its own internal squabbles and indulged in war as a means of settling them, but still did all its fighting according to established rules of the game and had as its objective only a limited advantage over the opponent, not his extinction as an independent and individual member of the community. A lot of people in the United States have comforted themselves with the thought that if Germany won this war it would make little difference to them. They would just be the normal changes in frontiers, the reappearance of some German flags on the colonial map, some readjustment to Germany's advantage of foreign trade, but in other respects the same Old World.

Old Aims

Such a comforting idea shows a complete lack of appreciation of the nature of the men who control Germany today and the ideas which they have evolved for the governing of their conduct. Their aims are the old aims of German imperialism, but this time an imperialism unchecked by elements within Germany which admire and wish to preserve civilizations of the enemy countries. This time they mean imperialism in every sense. Perhaps it is no wonder that outsiders were so slow in appreciating the extent of Nazi imperialism. The Nazi leaders are only beginning to understand it themselves in the process of fighting for it, because the thing lies not so much in their conscious intentions as in the very nature of what they are.

After living among them for a year and a half during the war I do not believe that they ever originally expected to have a war with the United States or even with England, for that matter. Hitler took the possibility of one major war into his calculations but there was always the possibility that he would get what he wanted without war. He played it that way and the fact that he got into a war was a partial failure of the plan. He had much more to gain by peaceful submission of his enemies than by conquest. Every month the war lasts reduces the attainable spoils of victory.

What Hitler and his followers wanted was control over the mechanical organization of the world which had been set up during the past several hundred years and to use that mechanical organization for the economic benefit of Germany. What he perhaps failed to realize was that the shipping lines, the channels of trade, the financial systems, the industries, the delicate mechanisms of government and their interrelations were both the product and the inevitable companion of the more or less democratic concepts which underlay the creation of this great fabric of world commerce. Because the ideas which lay behind it were incapable of surrendering their creation to sheer exploitation for the benefit of a single nation without a struggle, Hitler is now engaged, ironically in a war which threatens to destroy the very thing he wants in the process of trying to acquire it.

Two Worlds

Hitler himself began to realize the scope of the issue he had presented to the world as his war progressed. On Dec. 10, 1940, he made a speech in which he contrasted the world he is trying to conquer with the world he presents. Here are some of the phrases he used in expressing this conflict:

"We can never be reconciled with this other world."

"One of these two worlds must break asunder."

"These are two worlds and I believe one of these worlds must crack up."

Long before he publicly recognized in such realistic manner the issue he has precipitated, his henchmen had made an open secret in Berlin of how they intended to conquer this other world and what they intended to do with it once they had it. Those of us who spent that period in Berlin became so accustomed to such ideas and such concepts that we were probably lax in cabling them to our papers. We thought the whole world understood them and that to repeat them would be unnecessary waste of time. What still seems to many people in America something unbelievable is just the normal, expected thing in Berlin.

Nazis' New Europe

I have been shown maps of the projected German world of the future. I have seen memoranda from party sources which outlined details of the plan of conquest and the plan of fulfilment. I accepted them in Berlin as something every one knew about. I find on returning to the United States that people are still incredibly reluctant to believe that such things can be true.

Here is what they actually plan to do with Europe and the world and how they still expect to get it.

Europe itself is to be organized with a much enlarged Germany as a central core, surrounded by German colonies and, farther afield by vassal States. The new borders of Germany itself will include all areas inhabited now by even a small German-speaking minority and also such additional areas as they desire to populate with Germans for reasons of space, military importance and economic

(Continued on page 29)

Do you know—
1. Bugs can come into perfectly clean homes from neighboring houses—and that they have been known to spread contagious diseases in this way?
2. Even if only a few ants find their way to your food supply, you will soon be over-run with these pests—because the whole colony of ants is quickly notified and comes swarming into your home?
FLIT
Kills
Flies
Mosquitoes
Cockroaches
Bed Bugs
Moths
Ants
Flit spray will not stain
FLIT

Kill ants and bugs with FLIT

Safeguard the cleanliness and comfort of your home. Insist on Flit to kill ants, bugs, and other crawling insects. Substitutes are often worthless—sometimes even dangerous—and frequently waste your money. Flit is sold only in the sealed yellow tin with the soldier and black band. Flit spray will not stain.

Refuse substitutes for Flit. If the soldier is not on the tin, it is not Flit.

Be sure you get FLIT

418

Sole Distributors:—Herbertsons, Ltd., Bombay & Calcutta

PRIZE COMPETITION FOR EVERYONE

Colour this picture with your paints or crayons as beautifully as you can, and attach to it a slip containing your full name and address, age, class of studies, school, and whether boy or girl, and then post it to Dada—"Gulistan," Khar-Bombay 21, so as to reach him within ten days from to-day. All boys and girls upto 16 years old can take part in the competition. There are no entry fees. Only those enrolled in Balkan-ji-Bari—The All-India Children's Association should all mention their Certificate Number. Several prizes will be awarded.

My dear Sisters & Brothers,

I wonder how many of you have thought of joining the children's trip to Sind, which the Bombay Provincial Balkan-ji-Bari propose to organise during the ensuing Christmas holidays.

The party will leave Bombay on the night of 23rd December, 1941 and be back in Bombay on the morning of 5th January, 1942. The expenses, too, will be comparatively very little.

Boys and girls upto the age of 16 years can join the trip. There is only one condition that they should be enrolled in Balkan-ji-Bari—The All-India Children's Association as Members or Companions.

That's Not Difficult

Well, that's not difficult! You may cut out the coupon given above, and send it to Dada—"Gulistan", Khar—Bombay 21, properly filled in, enclosing nine pies stamps.

You will immediately be sent full particulars and enrolment form of the Association. Thus you can join this great Brotherhood without any further delay. You have already delayed long enough.

And then, if you can make up your mind to go to Sind—and visit Karachi, Sukkur, Larkana, Mohanjo-Daro, Hyderabad, etc., etc.,—well, send for the information regarding the trip.

Speak about this to your parents: They will be glad to accede to your request . . . . Speak about it to your friends: They will thank you and join you in the trip—You will make good company!

FOR NEW MEMBERS

Dear Dada,

Please send me full particulars and enrolment form of Balkan-ji-Bari—The All-India Children's Association, immediately.

NAME IN FULL.....

ADDRESS.....

.....

.....

AGE.....BOY OR GIRL.....

DATE OF NEXT BIRTHDAY.....

Write in BLOCK Letters VERY neatly please and post this form to DADA—"Gulistan."—Khar, Bombay, enclosing nine pies stamps to cover postage.

The Stranded Jellyfish

Be kind to little animals wherever they may be,
And give a stranded jellyfish a shove into the sea.

This jolly couplet has been commended to certain boys and girls who are taught to be kind to animals. We, too, commend it to all our readers, and also to hunters, especially in certain States.

* * *

Was King Edward VII Crowned?

We hear, on very good authority, that King Edward the Seventh was never crowned. We wonder if any of our readers can say if this is true.

It is reported that he related to an old friend of his mother's that a fortune-teller had informed him he would never be crowned.

The prince naturally thought she meant he would die before his mother, but, of course, he did not worry about a gipsy's prophecy, and when his mother died it seemed to be disproved.

"But after all it came true," said His Majesty.

"How can that be, sire?" asked the astonished subject. "You are king!"

"But I was not crowned," insisted the sovereign. "The Archbishop stumbled at the very moment when he was placing the crown on my head; so I caught it, and put it on myself."

* * * *

Which—Why—When—What?

Which is the jolliest letter of the alphabet?

"U", because it is in the centre of fun.

Why is the letter "B" very hot?

Because it makes oil boil.

When is a girl like an author?

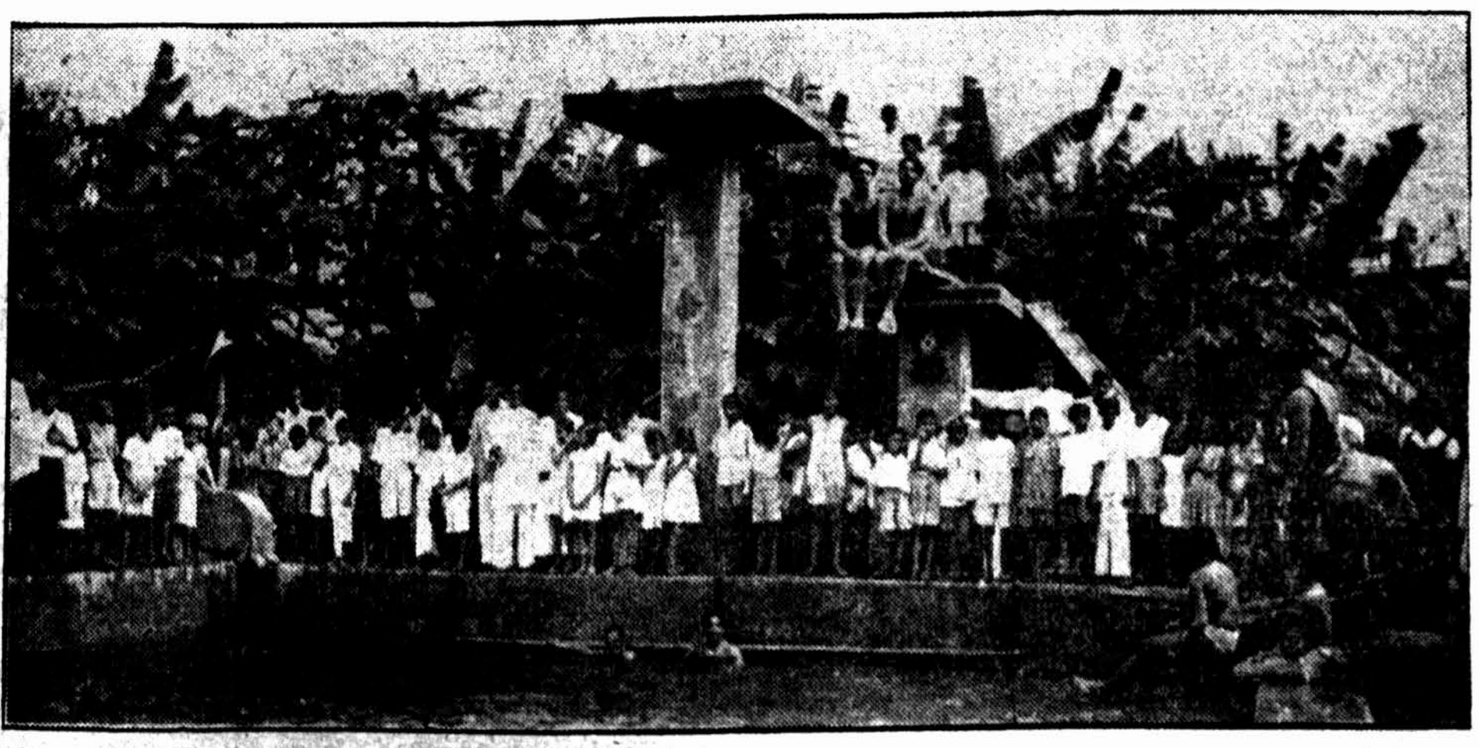
When she appears in print.

What fruit is seen on every coin?

A date.

All Good Wishes from
Your loving,
Dada

This is the solution to the jig-saw picture given last week: Could you do it?



Balkan-ji-Bari Boys and Girls of Khar, Vile Parle and Matunga-Dadar had a very nice time at Shri Waghjibhai's Bath, Vile Parle on Sundal before last.

After the children had taken bath and swam to their hearts' content, they enjoyed their rounds on the Merry-Go-Round and had light refreshments together; Shri Waghjibhai who very kindly allowed the use of the Bath is seen on the extreme left in the left photograph.

puzzles and pastimes

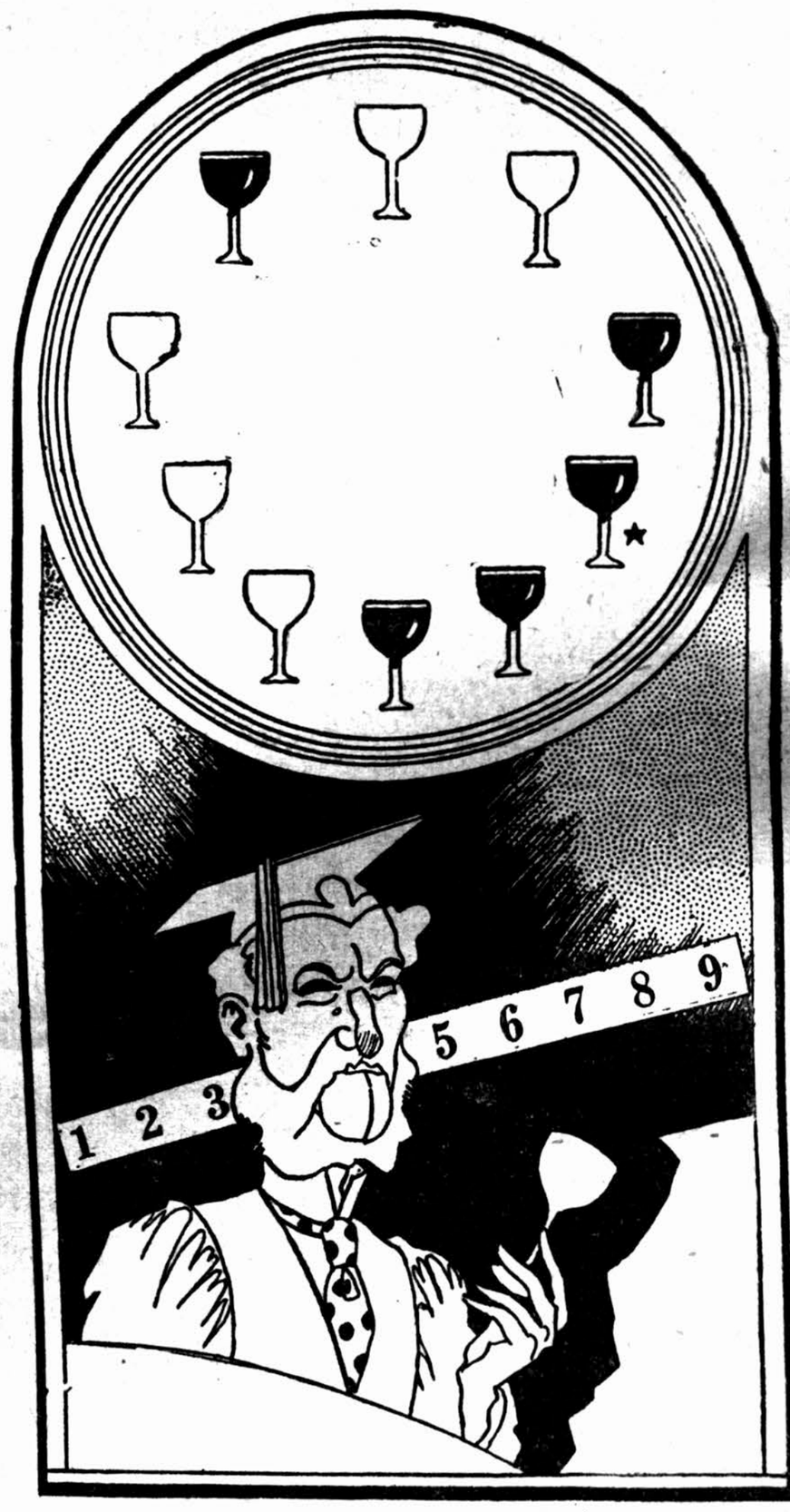
Double-Letter Cryptogram

CAN you decipher the following cryptogram? Each word has a double letter in it which offer definite clues.

JOIMMOU KGEEGFL CMKK NRRPLMNO MOONRGOE PUUFPDPEMNO. CMEOGLL TNKKNCMOU: DPRJJY, LXMMOU, VJQQJQ, INCCNC, TKMDDGF, QNNXXGGIGF, WPRXXOMTG, VMERVVMXGF.

Solving the Professor's Math Problem

THE gentleman in cap and gown at right is no brain truster; he's a professor in mathematics who has thought out the following problem for his Summer school students: Find a way to eliminate all full glasses by counting them out. When you hit upon the right number you can strike out a full glass every time you make your count. Start at the glass marked by a star. Proceed clockwise. Each time the count ends eliminate that full glass; begin your next count from the glass next in line. By using this system, five complete counts will take out the five full glasses.



Hold your left hand with the palm upward and place an ordinary pencil across it. Close your fist on the pencil and clasp your wrist with your right hand. Then turn your hand, palm downward, gradually opening your fingers, including the thumb. In spite of the fact that your hand is fully opened, the pencil defies all the known laws of gravity and appears to be magnetized to the hand so that it does not fall. Then close your fingers again, turn your palm upward and open your fist.

The secret of this trick is that as you turn your left hand downward, you hold the pencil against your palm with the forefinger of the right hand. No one will observe that only three fingers are showing above your wrist if you keep the fingers close to your sleeve.

FOR SOLUTIONS SEE PAGE 29

How To Solve Cryptograms

By DAVID SHULMAN

(Famed among puzzlists as "Ab Struse," onetime national puzzle-solving champion.)

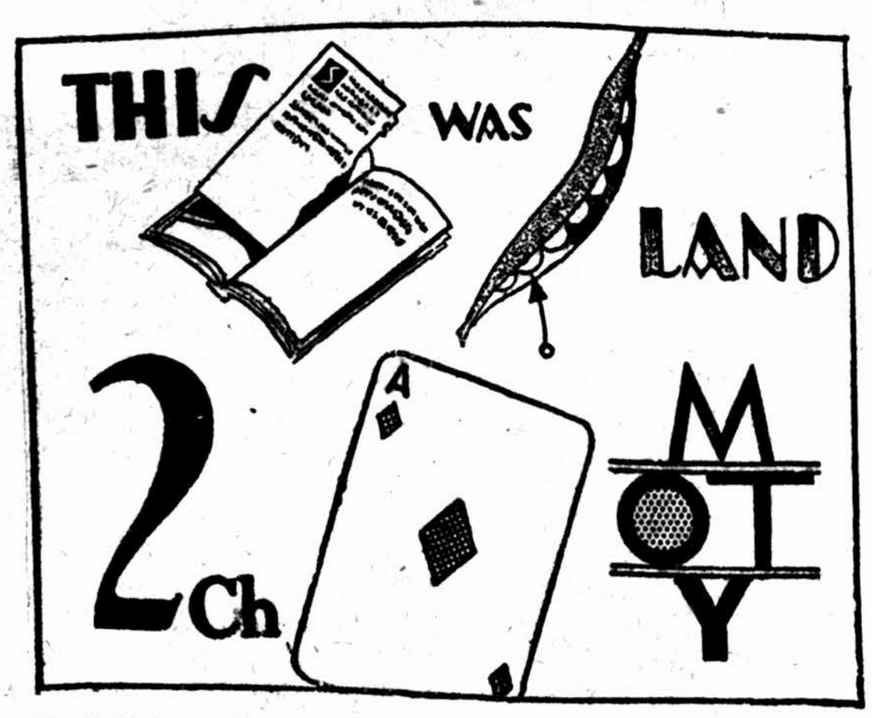
THE way to save yourself headaches and to add to your pleasure in solving cryptograms is to use a method that was known to the Italian cryptographers who worked under the doges of Venice in the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries. It is called the vowel-spotting method.

As its name implies, the solution is achieved by differentiating between the letters that represent vowels and consonants in a cryptogram. Since there are only five vowels as against 21 consonants, the vowels are easier to spot. Nearly every word in English has at least one vowel and every normal message will be composed of about 40 percent vowels. Their order of frequency is E O A I U.

Now, for some clues in spotting the vowels. One-letter words are vowels. The second or third letter of a word is usually a vowel. The next to last letter of a word is often a vowel.

With these clues as a start, you can try a flying tackle on today's cryptogram with greater chances of success.

Letter From the Editor



DEAR Puzzle Fans: Pictured in this rebus is a letter from the editor. You will quickly learn what he has written if you build a message from the words and letters with the pictures in the illustration. The last group of letters may be a stumbling block, but do not forget that it makes sense when you get the answer.

SUPPLY DEPARTMENT

Purchase Branch Created

SIMLA,

A purchases branch of the Supply Department for the duration of the war has been created with effect from August 1, 1941, says a Press note.

The Contracts, Directorate and the Indian Stores Department have now ceased to exist as separate entities for the duration of the war and a new branch is being organised in their place.

The branch will staff (1) the purchase side of the Directorate-General of Supply, New Delhi. (2) The purchase side of the Directorate-General, Munitions Production, Calcutta. (3) The purchase side of the offices of the controllers of supplies and (4) the office of the Chief Administrative Officer

The posts of Chief Controller, Indian Stores Department, Deputy Chief Controller, Indian Stores Department, Director of Contracts and Deputy Director of Contracts will be held in abeyance until further orders. There will instead be two posts of Chief Controllers of Purchase for Supply and Munitions, respectively, and two posts of Deputy Chief Controllers, one of which will be attached to each post of Chief Controller.

The Chief Controllers of Purchase will be immediately responsible for the work and day to day administration of the Purchase Staff employed under them.

There will be two administrative officers one for each Chief Controller of Purchase and these officers will be expected to deal with all the administrative work hitherto disposed of locally.—A. P.

HIGH HAT

TO feature a sale, a walking stick, which ordinarily costs as much as a pair of gloves, was given free with each $15 purchase of topper and gloves. How much would the stick have cost alone if the topper cost two-thirds more than the gloves?

Try Degon's "EYE-CURE" (Regd.) a guaranteed Specific for CATARACT and all other Eye-troubles. No risk. Thousands cured without operation Safe, Sure. World-wide reputed and tested Success Guaranteed.

Price Rs. 2/- Postage As -/10/-

KAMALA WORKS.

(B/4), Panchpota, Bengal.

Agent:—Thomson & Taylor Ltd., Esplanade Road Fort, Bombay.

DIABOLICAL PLAN TO STARVE BRITISH ISLES

(Continued from page 26)

value. Maps frequently published in wartime Germany of the extent of the medieval Germanic Empire show roughly the countries they intend to incorporate bodily into Germany, from which they intend to drive out all existing residents except such as they intend to keep in the status of migratory, slave labour. All property in this area will be owned by Germans and all enterprise will be in German hands. The process is already well toward completion in parts of Poland and in Lorraine. It includes the German-speaking parts of Switzerland and all of Czecho-Slovakia. At one time they intended treating the Dutch as "probationary" Germans and taking in the non-French-speaking parts of Belgium. Dutch resistance is likely to change the treatment of Holland to that of a vassal State, but under direct and complete German control.

Beyond the central German core will be areas in which German colonies will have exclusive political power and the native population will be tolerated on an inferior status. Such colonies will push down the Danube basin to the Black Sea. Such colonies will extend along the Baltic to the very edge of Leningrad.

Vassal States

There will then be vassal States of various degree. Denmark, Norway and Sweden will be organized into a single vassal, slightly favoured on the ground that its population is Nordic and therefore kin to the German. Finland is to be enlarged and set under German supervision as a northern barrier against Russia. Italy will be a moderately favoured semi-independent State out of respect for the past and for its usefulness in the Mediterranean.

In the west, French-speaking Belgium and Switzerland are to be thrown, for administrative simplicity, into France. At one time the Germans thought of holding a strip across Northern France to the Channel, but the attempt to arouse a German separatist movement in Normandy made so little headway that it has been apparently abandoned.

At the present time war strategy makes the problem of France somewhat difficult for the Nazis. But there is little doubt about their ultimate intention in regard to that country. France will become a vassal nation, condemned to economic, political and social subordination.

Russia's Future

I have seen privately circulated maps showing a projected treatment of Russia which made the Treaty of Breast-Litovsk look like the work of a soft- minded piker. White Russia and the Ukraine are to be set up into German-controlled puppet States. The new border would run just west of the railroad line from Leningrad to Moscow, and below Moscow would strike southeast to the Caspian Sea bringing virtually all the economically profitable part of European Russia under direct German sway. What would be left of Russia would be subjected to the same kind of German political domination planned for France.

Going farther afield: Italy would be allowed some extension of its African Empire, but would remain "the prisoner of the Mediterranean." Germany intends to hold both Gibraltar and Suez. In Asia Minor and in Africa the plan is merely to substitute German colonial governments or puppet rule for those now established. South Africa is to be treated to a reversal of its present balance of power with the Boers, led by Germans and heavily seeded with new German colonists, taking over the dominant political control and the English residents relegated to an inferior status.

England would be used industrially to increase the shipbuilding potential of Germany. But it is to be cut off from its colonial and dominion empire, forcing it down into the economic status of Scandinavia, or worse. It would be allowed to adjust itself as best it could to an impossible economic problem by the migration of its then surplus population to Canada Australia and the United States. Its only industrial function would be to build ships for the German naval and merchant marines. Its other industries which compete with German industry would be gradually scrapped or destroyed.

This would be the basis of the new German Empire as it is conceived and frankly outlined in Berlin today. But this is only the beginning. German colonies in South America are expected, when the time is ripe, to conduct revolutions which will bring them into control of those countries. Germany would then have absolute control over all the trade of Europe, Africa and South America. Japan would have Asia. The hope of the more optimistic Nazis is that some time during this stage in the proceedings the United States would either have made up its mind to "co-operate" in this new German order, or would have been taken over politically by the Germanic element in its population. Should it prove incredibly recalcitrant and "difficult", it would merely be excluded from the rest of the world until such time as German power, fed by the entire industrial structure of Europe and the resources of three continents, was ready for invasion and conquest.

Blockade Of British Isles

The plan, of course, contemplates completion of the conquest of Europe and Africa before the United States can or will take a part in the war. The diplomatic strategy of "refusing to be provoked" reflects the idea of keeping the United States out of actual war while the preliminary steps of conquering Europe and Africa are in process. But there is also provision for the eventuality of formal American intervention. This plan (and I have seen it in private memoranda) calls for conquest of England. If the British Government has fled to Canada and combined British and American fleets are attempting to carry on the war by long-range blockade, the population of the British Isles would be subjected to deliberate progressive starvation as hostages

The German idea is that Washington and Ottawa would capitulate before allowing the people of those islands to be starved to death to the last man, woman and child. It may sound incredible to any one in the United States who still lives, eats, sleeps, goes to movies, buys gasoline for his car at normal prices and votes every year or two. But it does not sound incredible to any one like myself who has been living in Europe during the past two years. To me it is just ordinary, matter-of-fact conversation of everyday Berlin. Before I left that city I had become so accustomed to hearing this sort of thing that it simply bored me and I stopped even listening for new details. It goes back to Hitler's original thesis, expounded in "Mein Kampf," that if a plan is bold enough and ambitious enough, it can be announced with complete impunity because no one will believe it until it has overwhelmed him.

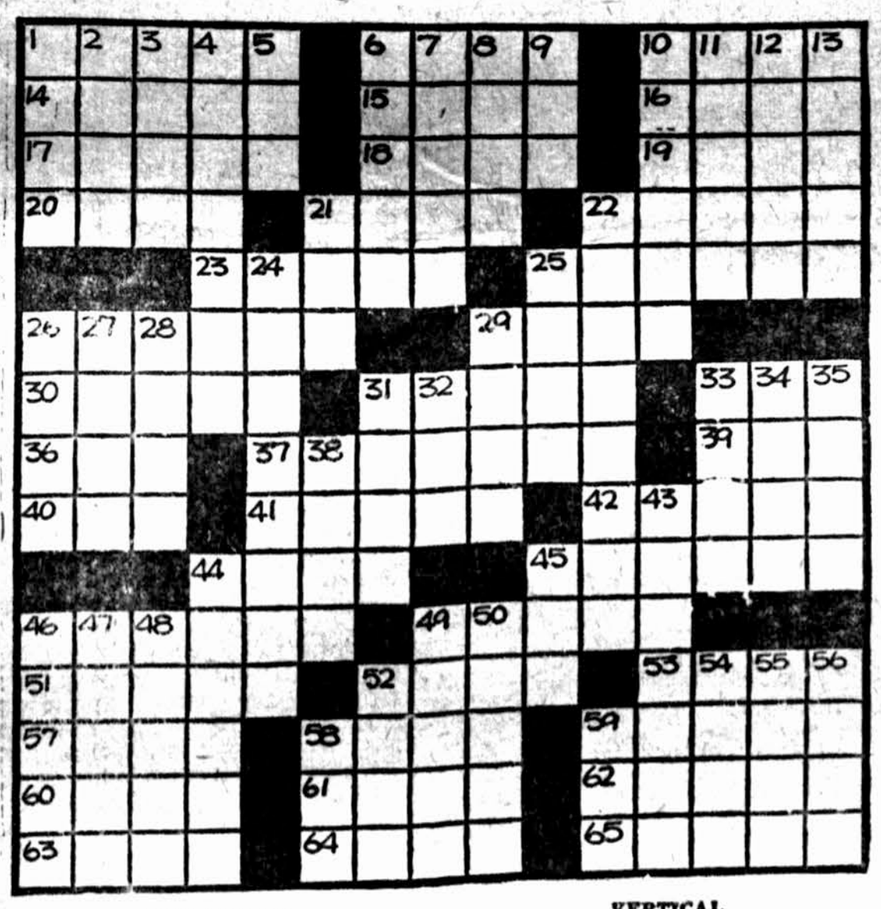
An Authentic Document

I saw this plan for the starvation of the British Isles in a memorandum which was supposed to have come direct from the Brown House, Nazi party headquarters in Munich. I, personally, believe that document was authentic. But if it wasn't, it was at least indicative of the authentic line of thinking in high party quarters.

The use of deliberate mass starvation as a means to Germany's political ends is nothing new. It is being employed to-day in Poland. Thousands are starving to death in that country, not because of a shortage of food; Poland always was a net food exporting country. The normal prewar surplus of food exports ran on an average around 200,000,000 zlotys in value. All that is necessary to prevent starvation is to leave a minimum amount necessary to sustain life. But the Germans go to the length of even digging up the potatoes before they are matured, and cutting the wheat before it is ripe, to keep it from the Poles. This is the evidence of American relief experts who have gone to Poland to study the food situation and report on whether American food should be sent there to prevent starvation.

It would be far easier to starve Britain, because those islands cannot feed their population. That the Germans are capable of doing it is not a far stretch of imagination. They not only could but actually plan to do it if that becomes necessary to achieve their objective.

Cross-Quiz Puzzle



HORIZONTAL

1—Who was the mother of former King Carol of Rumania?
6—Scandinavian saga
10—Ecclesiastical garments
14—Who is the heroine of Lewis Carroll's famous fantasy?
15—What American army surgeon demonstrated the transmission of yellow fever by mosquitoes?
16—Enemy of Buddha
17—Merrymaking
18—Malayan negritos
19—Wicked
20—Close the eyes of
21—Solar disk
22—Intended
23—Elan
25—Hardy cereal
26—Pelted with stones
29—Radicals
30—Raccoon-like carnivore
31—Lessen
33—Cut the top off
36—French metric measure
37—Consistent in point of reasoning
39—Feminine name
40—Thing, in law
41—Angry
42—Bury
44—Former Russian ruler
45—What is the missing name in this well-known melody by Grieg: "——'s Dance"?
46—Herring-like fishes
49—Ethan Allen was the leader of the —— Mountain Boys?
51—Street urchins
52—Greek god of love
53—Otherwise
57—Work hard
58—First man
59—Smooths
60—Being in the abstract
61—Cut with a short light stroke
62—At what French town did the disastrous breakthrough occur in World War II?
63—Discerns
64—Famous Dutch painter
65—Mold

VERTICAL

1—A planet
2—To the sheltered side
3—Cut asunder
4—Of what country is Reykjavik the capital?
5—Elongated fish
6—Muse of lyric poetry
7—Restrain
8—Administrative head of a college
9—Paid notices
10—Mohammedan princes
11—Whom did Marshal Petain eject as Vice-Premier of the Vichy Government?
12—Salt of the sea
13—Tangy
21—Find the sum total
22—Feminine name
24—Those concerned chiefly with facts
25—Greek letter
26—Box
27—Allowance for waste
28—Individuals
29—Contest
31—Product derived from seaweed
32—Seized with the teeth
33—Native of Latvia
34—Above
35—What Brazilian seaport is noted for its rubber trade?
38—Money of account (pl.)
43—What ancient city was the capital of Assyria?
44—Articles of furniture
45—Bronze or copper
46—Satiates
47—Speech or writing without metrical structure
48—Elevate
49—What holy chalice was Sir Galahad seeking?
50—Plays boisterously
52—Feminine name
54—The swan
55—Break off suddenly
56—Hireling
58—Comminuted lava
59—S-shaped worm

Puzzle Solutions

Whiz Quiz: 1. a; 2. b; 3. b; 4. a; 5. a; 6. b; 7. b; 8. b; 9. a; 10. a.

Professor's Problem: The number which eliminates all full glasses is 13.

Hindu's Age: The Hindu is 54, the pipe 45, and the serpent 9.

Editor's Letter: This page was planned to chase monotony.

Hidden Words: Wasp, ant, lemon, peas, hen, top, ring, pea, ear, asp.

Cryptogram: Unpiing letters will occasion innocent aggravation. Witness following: Vacuum, skiing, hubbub, powwow, flivver, bookkeeper, jackknife, hitchhiker.

High Hat: $2.50.

M	A	R	I	E	■	E	D	D	A	■	A	L	B	S
A	L	I	C	E	■	R	E	E	D	■	M	A	R	A
R	E	V	E	L	■	A	T	A	S	■	E	V	I	L
S	E	E	L	■	A	T	E	N	■	M	E	A	N	T
■	■	■	A	R	D	O	R	■	B	A	R	L	E	Y
S	T	O	N	E	D	■	R	E	D	S	■	■	■	■
P	A	N	D	A	■	A	B	A	T	E	■	L	O	P
A	R	E	■	L	O	G	I	C	A	L	■	E	V	A
R	E	S	■	I	R	A	T	E	■	I	N	T	E	R
■	■	■	T	S	A	R	■	A	N	I	T	R	A	■
S	P	R	A	T	S	■	G	R	E	E	N	■	■	■
A	R	A	B	S	■	E	R	O	S	■	E	L	S	E
T	O	I	L	■	A	D	A	M	■	E	V	E	N	S
E	S	S	E	■	S	N	I	P	■	S	E	D	A	N
S	E	E	S	■	H	A	L	S	■	S	H	A	P	E

FROM AMBASSADOR TO PRIVATE

(Continued from Page 6)

fifteen years, but for hundreds and thousands of years."

In the following years, which were marked by Poland's endeavours to maintain good relations with her neighbour on the basis of the Polish-German declaration of non-aggression of January 26 1934, Hitler in his speeches to the Reichstag and in his other statements always insisted on the neland; he acknowledged that Poland; he acknowledged that Poland a nation of 35 millions, must have access to the sea, and declared that he had no territorial claims on her. By Hitler's order, Polish art and culture were propagated in Germany. High Nazi officials and even Hitler himself visited exhibitions of polish paintings and sculptures, attended Polish plays shown at the theatres of Berlin, Hamburg and Munich Works of Polish literature were translated into German. Why, then, after years of fairly good neighbourly relations, did he attack Poland?

Hitler's Changed Front

The difficulties which arose between the two countries with regard to German demands concerning Danzig and the "corridor" are generally regarded as the main cause of the German-Polish conflict. Certain signs of Germany's "friendly" attitude towards Poland from 1933 to the end of 1938 may be explained as hypocritical and as tending to lull Poland's watchfulness until everything was ready for the attack. This moment arrived when rearmament was completed after the Rhineland had been remilitarised, and Austria and Czechoslovakia annexed. This view, which is more in the nature of a clear interpretation of the facts, does not, however, fully explain Hitler's policy towards Poland. In carrying out his plans Hitler used different methods with different European countries. He chose his tactics according to the political importance of the country concerned, its social and economic structure and, particularly, its military strength.

As regards Poland, he fully appreciated the power of resistance of the Polish nation against any attack from outside, as well as the qualities of the Polish soldier. The history of Poland's struggle for independence was made the subject of a special study of the Nazi organisation. The fact that Poland, in spite of the 150 years of occupation by Prussia, Austria and Russia, had maintained her national unity made the Germans very thoughtful. Indeed this was a subject to which they often returned in their conversations with Poles.

A Cunning Trap

It was Hitler's cunning plan to bind Poland closely to Germany and to make of this nation of 35 millions at once a partner and tool of German hegemony in Europe. To encourage the Poles the mirage of benefits to be derived from such a union were conjured up before their eyes. A Polish-German alliance directed against Russia was suggested; they were invited to join the ant-Komintern pact. This pact, disguised in an anti-Bolshevik garb, was but an understanding of countries aiming at conquest under the leadership of Berlin.

Poland was to be an instrument in Hitler's Eastern plans and also in his designs against the Western Powers. For the latter reason efforts were made to undermine the Franco-Polish alliance. Offers were made to Poland to induce her to collaborate in the drive for colonial territories. The German plans even provided for immigration space for the Jewish population from Poland in the future colonies. Hints, suggestions and concrete proposals were repeated in various forms according to the given political situation.

Poland's None Too Easy Task

In the light of these facts Hitler's tactics are comprehensible: first, his compromising attitude as expressed in his numerous statements addressed to Poland, then the abrupt turn of his policy as soon as he began to carry out his plan of conquest and realised that he could not cajole the Poles into abandoning their independent policy.

Poland, while making every possible effort to maintain and develop her relations with her Western neighbour, did not go beyond the limits of the Polish-German declaration of non-aggression of 1934. Any arrangements with Germany which might have rendered inoperative the alliances with France, and later with Britain, were ruled out by Poland. The Polish nation would never lend itself to be the tool of the German hegemony in Europe which would ultimately lead to the destruction of Poland's political independence.

These observations give some idea of the difficulties which Poland had to cope with in her relations with her Western neighbour. As Polish Ambassador in Berlin my task was none too easy, and when diplomatic efforts failed, I decided to change the uniform of an Ambassador for that of a soldier.

Diary Of A 'Rationed' Motorist

By E. D. N. P.

12TH AUGUST Spent 3 gallons of petrol, trying to hunt extra 2 gallons from various petrol pumps. Miserable-looking petrol pump attendants waved me on, saying couldn't give me petrol Stranded at Mayo Road, 20 yds. from nearest pump. Hard-hearted petrol-wallah when offered from Rs. 2 to Rs. 2/8 for gallon of petrol, sneered: "Yeh bhaji tarkariwallah ki dukan nahin hai!" (This is not a vegetable seller's shop!") The Ass! Ox-cartwallah pulled me and car home.

13TH AUGUST: Thought I must practise going by bus. As had no previous experience of bus travel, boarded bus going Mahim when wanted go Museum. A passenger—child of 7 years—pointed out mistake.

14TH AUGUST: Wife wrenched ankle trying to board tram. Sorry for her. Sorrier for self. Applied poultice to blistered feet. Saw motorists make last-minute scramble to get petrol. Reminded of Prohibition eve and the mad rush to get last bottle of wine. At 12 p.m. got up from bed, muttered silent prayer on behalf of motorists; solemnly drank to the happy preration and the future post-ration days; cursed Hitler and went to bed.

P. S. Saw dream in which I invented cars running without petrol.

15TH AUGUST: Ox-cart towed car to nearest pump. Have satisfaction of knowing to be 1st man in Bombay to make use of ration coupons on 1st day of petrol rationing.

16TH AUGUST: Tried ingenious method of saving petrol. Inspiration from cyclists who catch hold of passing lorries (One hand on lorry; one on handle bar) and thus travel with effortless ease. Shall tell friends of success of venture. Drove car with left hand, with right clutched a motor lorry. Found it tiresome and difficult to hold on. However, saved 15 minutes of petrol running.

17TH AUGUST: Tried same method, again with success.

18TH AUGUST: Am in Hospital. Car smashed up. The foolish lorry driver suddenly swerved to left and crushed car and me!

MUSLIM WARRIORS OF YUGOSLAVIA

(Continued from Page 15)

mous Moslem doctors, scientists, lawyers, historians, musicians, professors and judges. The Moslem women are not behind their men folk. They worked in all state services, fairly competing with their more progressive Turkish sisters, and laboured as teachers throughout the country. The prima donna of the Belgrade Opera Company, beautiful Bahrija Nuri Hadzic, was a Moslem from Mostar.

Islam is one of the State religions. The Yugoslav Government used to give a liberal grant to Moslem religious organizations in order to preserve and facilitate the teachings of the Holy Prophet Mahomed. Fehim Esendi Fpaho, the Reis-el-Ulema, supreme spiritual head of Yugoslav Moslems—and one of the most colourful personalities in the country—held the rank of a Cabinet Minister. He lived in Belgrade, from where he directed his vast organization that is responsible for bringing up the Moslems in the Islamic traditions.

The "Gajret" is the most powerful society of the Yugoslav Moslems. The intellectual life of these people is closely bound up with the development of "Gajret". Little did the founders dream when they started it in 1903 that it would serve their people in such a noble way. The Society, with its twenty-six thousand registered members, maintains homes for orphans, gives liberal scholarships to poor students, both boys and girls, sends the scholars to the Universities of Belgrade, Cairo and Algiers and even to Oxford and Cambridge. It also maintains schools of handicrafts where the girls learn weaving, carpet-making and national embroidery. There is no doubt that the remarkable progress made by Yugoslav Moslems in every department of human activity is solely due to "Gajret".

In Bosnia, Herzegovina and South Serbia the Moslems still carry on with the same kinds of trades and professions as their fathers did before them. The peasants work hard in the fields and are occupied in agricultural pursuits. In the towns they work as small traders and craftsmen. They specialize in wood and copper work, in filigree, jewelry, embroideries and carpets. In Serajevo there is a school of applied art founded by Professor Arnold of London University. There is also a State carpet factory.

The Yugoslav Moslems will fight on regardless of the consequences. And when the war is over and peace is restored once more, they will sing and dance in their traditional costumes to celebrate the victory. The village bards will flock to Serajevo. This time they will not recite poems praising the deeds of their warrior ancestors. They will sing the song of the heroes of Bosnia who fought and died that Yugoslavia might live.

CHINA THANKS INDIA

(Continued from Page 1)

vice to the furtherance of cultural relationship between these two great countries.

China's Gratitude

A question naturally arises: What has China done for India in return? When I think of this point, I always feel somewhat abashed. In China, Indian influence is in evidence everywhere, whereas in India we hardly see anything that may remotely be traced to Chinese origin. China has, of course, shown her gratitude indirectly by taking great care and making much effort to preserve, to cherish, to cultivate and to magnify what she has already secured from India at different times. Those translated works referred to, are really a precious treasury and greatly deserve our patient investigation if we want to understand dear old India thoroughly.

Some original works written by Chinese visitors on India, such as "Fu-Kuo-Chi" or "Records of the Buddhist Nations" by Fa-Shein, "Si-Yu-Chi" or "Records of the Western Kingdom" by Hsuan-Tsang, and "Nan-Hai-Chi-Kuei-Chaun" or "Messages from the South Sea" by Yi-Tsing afford us typically valuable materials for our study of ancient India, These books of travel have now been translated into several foreign languages and are being studied by scholars and historians doing research into the ancient history of India.

Anyhow, I cannot but feel that China has received too much from, but returned too little, to India. She must, therefore, give practical proof of her sense of gratitude to India.

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LAUGH AWAY YOUR BLUES

JONES was hard up. He had gone up North on business, and found himself stranded. So he put through a trunk call to Smith.

"Hello!" he asked, "is that Smith?"

"Yes".

"I say, old man, I'm in a fix. I'm stranded up here without any money. Can you wire me a fiver?"

"Sorry, Jones. I can't hear you".

"I say I'm stranded up here—no cash. Can you wire me a fiver?"

"Can't catch a word. Say it again."

"Here—without—any — money. Can—you—wire—me—a fiver?"

"There must be something wrong with this line. Can't get the sense of it at all Don't you think——"

At this stage the operator chipped in: "There's nothing wrong with the line. I can hear the caller distinctly".

"Oh, can you?" said Smith. "Then you lend him the blooming fiver".

* * *

FOR some reason the magistrate was not quite clear as to what the case was all about, so he tried to find out by questioning the prisoner.

"What were you doing when you were arrested?" he asked.

"Waiting, sir".

"What for?"

"Money, Sir."

"Who was to give you the money,"

"The man I was waiting for Sir."

"What did he owe it to you for?"

"Waiting, sir".

The magistrate felt his head beginning to swim. "What do you do for a living?" he demanded.

"I'm a waiter, sir".

* * *

ABRAMS and Jacobs, retired tailors, took up golf. One afternoon they were playing for a stake of five shillings a hole and the competition was spirited. Abrams drove into bunker. With his iron he made four ineffectual swipes, raising the said in clouds. Then he stooped, picked up the half-buried ball and tossed it out on the fairway.

"Look here!" roared Jacobs. "You couldn't do that. "It's against the rules."

"I've already done it," said Abrams, calmly.

"But I tell you it's against the rules. What am I going to do if by such tricks as that you win the match "

"Sue me", said Abrams.

* * *

"JOHN," said the young mother, "I've decided on a name for baby. We will call her Imogen."

John was lost in thought for a few minutes. He did not like the name, but if he opposed it his wife would have her own way.

"That's nice," he said presently. "My first sweetheart was named Imogen, and she'll take it as a compliment."

"We will call her Mary, after my mother," was the stern reply.

Father: "Why didn't you ask if you could leave the table?"
Son: "I did. You must have been eating your soup."

AN Aberdonian and an Edinburgh man (Edinburgh being renowned for a certain snobbish West-endiness were paired together in a golf match. The Edinburgh man remarked with satisfaction that it was a curious fact that while lots of stories were told against Aberdeen none was told against Edinburgh

"No", said the Aberdonian, "it's bad enough living there, without making a joke about it."

* * *

A MAN who had been celebrating unwisely but well came upon a workman digging a hole.

"Whash you doing?" he asked.

"Digging a tunnel," said the workman, affably.

"Where's it going?" said the jolly one.

"Under the river."

"And how long will it take "

"About three or four years."

"Well," said the persistent one. "I can't wait all that time, I'll take a taxi."

* * *

WHEN the retired sergeant-major was made churchwarden, the vicar spoke seriously to him.

"The subscriptions promised towards the new village hall haven't been coming in," he said. "Perhaps you'd better send out another letter, and don't forget the squire."

The letters were dispatched and the subscriptions came rolling in, to the vicar's great satisfaction. He received a nice cheque from the squire together with a letter which ran:—

"Dear Vicar,—Please tell your new churchwarden that 'lousy' is not spelt with a 'w.'"

* * *

THEY were sitting out in the moon-light.

"And, she said proudly, "if poverty comes we'll face it together."

"Oh, sweetheart," he murmured, "just the mere sight of your face would scarce the wolf away."

And ever since he's been wondering why she returned his ring.

HE was a good barber, but his spelling was unsound. On the wall of his shop was a card bearing the words, "Hair Cutting, 8d.; Singing, 10d."

When young Percival drifted in he spotted the card.

"Short at the back and round the ears, please," he said, seating himself in the chair. "And you can give me a verse and chorus of "Roll Out the Barrel'!"

* * *

AN Italian general was addressing his troops.

"The Australians are approaching", he shouted, "and I want you to stand firm and fight to the last. To help, each man shall be first given a good stiff drink."

"Shall I get you a drink, sir?" whispered an officer.

"Good gracious, no," whispered back the general. "The darn stuff might go to my legs and reduce my speed!"

Film Producer: "Yes ma-am. I'm thorough. If I produce an Indian picture I go to India and do it in India."
Bored Listener: "Why don't you film Dante's Inferno?"

AN absent-minded woman had insisted upon being operated on for appendicitis.

Some time after her recovery she asked her doctor if he would mind telling her what he had found in her appendix.

"Well", said the doctor, "I may as well admit that yours was the most extraordinary case I have ever handled. I never found anything like it in an appendix before. You will hardly believe it, but I found several small hard seeds".

"Oh", said the woman, "that accounts for our having no sweet peas last year. I must have sown the pills."

* * *

LITTLE Mary returned home one morning and was met by the family doctor as she was entering the house.

"The angels have sent your mother a new baby", he said.

"Have they?" she answered. "What was the matter with the old one?"

See: "You want me to pay for the wringer. Why, when you left it you said it would pay for itself in no time."

TWO Jews went to North Wales on holiday. They took a tramp among the hills.

"I wish," said one, "that I owned that tallest mountain over there and that it was solid gold".

"That's a lovely thought," said the other. "Ike, if that mountain was solid gold and you owned it, would you give me part of it?"

"Certainly I wouldn't!" said Ike. "Vish yourself a mountain."

* * *

IN a country town it was the custom of the minister to kiss the bride after the ceremony.

One young woman who was soon to be married didn't care for the prospect.

"Henry", she said, the next time she saw her sweetheart, "did you tell the minister I didn't want him to kiss me?"

"I did, darling".

"What did he say?"

"He said in that case he would charge only half his usual fee."

* * *

THE new maid had worked on the Continent, and consequently felt herself a cut above the other servants. One day she was telling some of her experiences.

"How do the foreign dishes compare with English ones?" asked the cook.

"Oh", replied the maid, airily, they break just the same".

* * *

"YES," said a sad-eyed man, "I married the widow of a man who was hanged, and I thought that in the circumstances there would be no comparisons with the late lamented. But I was mistaken."

"Did she praise him just the same?"

"Well, not exactly, but we hadn't been married a week before she declared that hanging was too good for me."

* * *

TEACHER "Johnny, what is one-fifth of three-sixteenths?"

Johnny: "I don't know exactly, miss but it's too small to worry about."

THE
Bombay Samachar
A GUJERATI DAILY NEWSPAPER PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING
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THE LAST PAGE

Conducted by "CHRONICLERS"

Here is a belated bouquet to the A. I. R. It is not often that it deserves one!

All the stations rose up to the occasion in an unprecedented manner on August 7 to pay a nation's homage to the nation's beloved poet—Tagore.

The speed with which the news of Tagore's death was broadcast and followed up with special programmes from all the stations was real journalism. For, after all, broadcasting at its best is nothing but journalism!

The latest issue of "The Indian Listener" gives some idea of the tremendous effort made by the A. I. R. on that day:—

"On August 7, the news that the Poet had breathed his last at 12-13 p.m. Calcutta Time, was received at the Calcutta Station only two minutes later. Almost simultaneously the news was flashed across the length and breadth of the country and all Stations of A I R put on the air special announcements and programmes.

"The Calcutta Station discarded the programmes scheduled for the day and broadcast new programmes, which included recordings of Dr. Tagore's birthday message (English and Bengali) given at Puri in 1939, recordings of Dr. Tagore's message (in English and Bengali), a recording of a talk by the late Rev. C. F. Andrews, a recitation by Kazi Nazrul Islam, a talk by the Metropolitan of India and several song recitals of the Poet's own compositions.

"At 1-15 p.m. the Station's outside broadcast equipment and recording units were despatched to make an electrical recording of "an eye-witness" account of the funeral procession, as also a descriptive commentary on the final rites. But a running commentary on the progress of a procession which seemed to be a vast sea of humanity, proved to be a very difficult task. It was more so at the cremation ground, where the commentator had to climb a high and dangerous parapet of a nearby building in order to obtain a better view of the concourse and describe the last rites of the Poet. This recording was broadcast from Calcutta from 10-10 p.m. to 10-40 p.m.....

"Inter-relays between Stations were arranged for all outstanding broadcasts which included a talk by Mrs. Sarojini Naidu from Bombay, an electrical recording of a tribute by Sir Maurice Gwyer, Chief Justice of the Federal Court of India, and a talk by Miss Madhuri Datt—both broadcast from Delhi, a talk by Mr Harindranath Chattopadhyaya from Madras and the Metropolitan of India's tribute radiated from Calcutta."

"Bombay's special items on this day comprised a broadcast of Tagore's "Cycle of Spring" in English, a talk by Mr. D. F. Karaka and, as already mentioned, a talk by Mrs. Sarojini Naidu. A Gujarati translation of Dr. Tagore's "Post Office" and a Marathi feature were other outstanding items radiated from Bombay

*

Keep It Up, A. I. R.

For the first time, we believe, the All-India Radio vindicated its claim to be the mouthpiece of the nation. It did something that stirred us, something that reflected a peoples' mood and feeling on that sad day—August 7.

With no desire to enter the lists of an already tiresome controversy we may suggest to the A. I. R. that their August 7 programmes were really *sound news*.

FRIENDLY SERVICE

"But, darling, you cannot go in this rain."

Some Achievement

By the way, here is another bouquet—to the producers of the short film on Tagore which, its many technical defects notwithstanding, was the first real piece of screen journalism we have seen in this country. We might after all get news-reels made in India and—who knows?—even a 'March of Time', of our own!

To have compiled the 'short' from old bits and shots of the funeral procession, and to have screened it in Bombay and elsewhere, within five days of the Poet's death—that *is* some achievement, particularly when we recall the 'historical' films of the Congress that are usually released three months after the session. The musical score—so appropriate, so eloquently sustaining the mood of the occasion—deserves special mention.

This little film should make the Indian producers sit up and think of all the possibilities of using the short film as a mirror of national life—possibilities that hitherto have been criminally neglected!

*

Tagore's Works On The Screen

"Rup-Bani", a film magazine published from Delhi has made the suggestion that Indian producers should consider the possibilities of filming some of the better-known works of Tagore.

Apart from the obvious cultural importance of such films, they are sure to be sucessful even from box-office point-of-view. We pass on the suggestion to the literates among our Bombay producers and hope we are not embarrassed by the question "Who was Tagore?"

*

"That Milkman?"

Yes, film producers can be as ignorant as all that—even in Hollywood!

It is said that when William Dieterle, the Director of that great film-masterpiece- "Life Of Louis Pasteur", first brached the subject to a producer, the movie-maker asked, "Who was Pasteur—the milk man?"

Milk sold in America is "Pasteurized" and so the boss thought Pasteur must have been someone connected with the milk trade.

*

In India, Too, . . .

W. H. Lancaster of the "March Of Time" and his cameraman Bob Navarro (no relation of Roman Navarro whom he regards as a "panzy"!) have been "shooting" around Bombay these last few weeks with a flying visit to Pakistan, when they 'covered' the Muslim League Working Committee meeting at Mr. Jinnah's residence! They complain that the Indian crowds are too inquisitive about the motion picture camera and make their work difficult when they want to film street scenes.

But surely not so 'inquisitive' as English women who pounced upon Robert Taylor and snatched bits of his clothing including trouser buttons, when the star visited England last! We are rather *naive*, brother Lancaster,—*navie* and unsophisticated, somewhat ignorant about mechanical gadgets like the movie camera, but perfectly harmless and non-violent. The clothes—and buttons—of handsome young foreigners are quite safe in this country!

*

Time Marches On!

Exclusive, unpublished (and unwritten!) extracts from W. H. Lancaster's diary:

MORNING: 'Shot' scenes of naval recruits. Too much contrast of white uniforms and dark faces.

AFTERNOON: 'Shot' a literacy class in the mill area. Men and Women, from fifteen to fifty, all hungry for knowledge. Wonder what Macaulay & Co. have been doing for 150 years, that this literacy campaign has to begin now in 1941! (P.S. Why can't the Indian electrician whom we called to fix lights carry his own bag?)

EVENING: Party for us at the home of Mr. and Mrs.—. Very charming people present. High Society.

NIGHT: Dinner with an Indian journalist who didn't seem to like the 'brilliant' gathering in the Taj dining room. Says the sight of Indians self-consciously trying to dance makes him sick. Went to see an Indian film with him. Not too bad. But long, too long, too long. Dances and songs and songs and dances—while the story stands still!

MIDNIGHT: After the show we went to a restaurant for a cup of coffee. Proletarian place but interesting crowd. Hindus and Muslims and Parsis and Christians—all drinking tea and dining at the same table. Even an English sailor and his 'girl' giving a public demonstration of l'amour! Where is the caste-system we heard so much about? Time marches on—even in India!

And so to bed

*

Moscow Calling!

Yet another evidence that Time Marches On!

"The Indian Listener", which once did not even mention the Moscow wavelength in its list of foreign stations, now gives prominence to the following information which we pass on to our readers without being worried by the Defence of India Regulations:—

Moscow broadcasts news in English on 19.76 metres (15.18 mc|s) at 8 a.m., 1.35 p.m. and 8.40 p.m.

The reception at 1.35 p.m. and 8.40 p.m. is better than at 8 a.m.

THE POET IS IMMORTAL

"What can be greater than to be a poet like Tagore? Philosophers have lived and died, their schools of philosophy have grown up and been forgotten. Kings have lived and died and who remembers even their name, and the dynasties they founded? Great generals have achieved glory and been forgotten. But the poet lives for ever, he lives in the hearts of to-day, he lives in the hearts of to-morrow."

—Mrs. Naidu in a broadcast from Bombay.

'Zabak's Weekly'

Confrere "Zabak", the hitch-hiking columnist, whose Page first appeared in "Sunday Standard" and was later transferred to "Blitz", is on the road again. His page has suddenly and mysteriously disappeared from "Blitz"—so soon after that little editorial pat-on-the-back about "65 newspapers" having reproduced Zabak's "Blitz" writings in a single month!

Anyway, we have it straight from the horse's mouth that this time Zabak is heading for the dizzy and perilous editorial heights and that a new paper, probably to be called "Zabak's Weekly", will shortly make its bow to the public.

The new Sunday paper, we are told, will be 20 pages for one anna. It will be worth an anna to watch Zabak the editor blue pencilling the writings of Zabak the columnist.

*

A Very Short Story

The young author wrote asking an editor for his definition of the perfect short story.

The editor replied that it must be (1) short and to the point; (2) contain a religious touch; (3) have some reference to the aristocracy; (4) have action; (5) possess sex appeal.

Whereupon the author sent along the following:

"Good heavens!" said the Duchess. "You're pulling my leg."

The World's News, Sydney.

*

And A Still Shorter One!

A happy man lived on the hill.
A woman went up the hill.
Now no happy man lives on the hill.

*

Our Hats Not Off

To petrol-wallahs who are selling extra petrol on the sly at fancy prices.

To bhajan-singers who keep our neighbourhood awake all night.

To pseudo-poets who mistake this paper for the "Poetry Review."

*

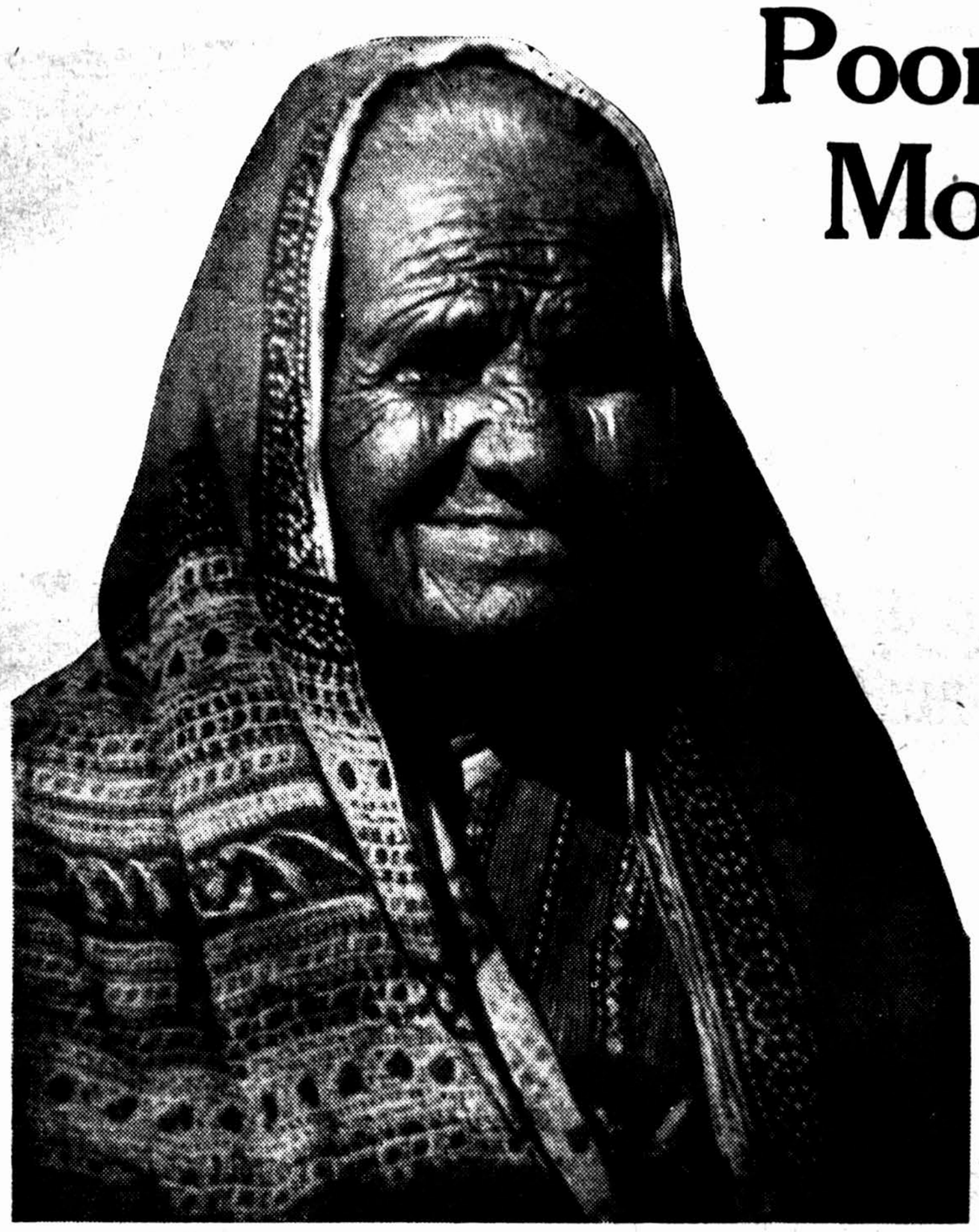
The Last Laugh

And then there was the motorist who applied for an extra ration of petrol because, besides the high-powered limousine for which he had been granted 12 gallons per month, he also owned—a cigarette lighter.

TWO BOUQUETS And A Few Boos And Brickbats.

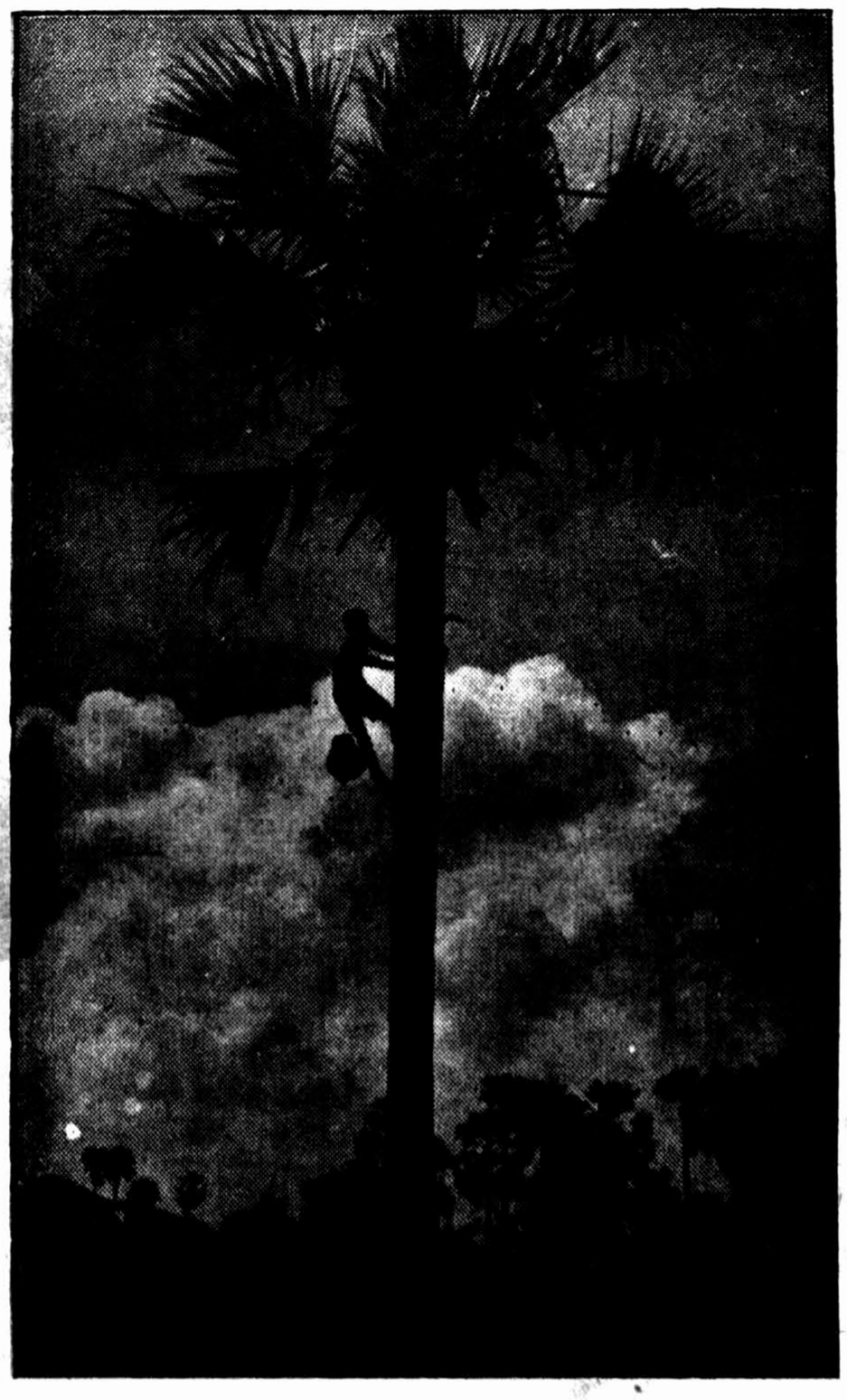
There is something for everyone on this Page

Poor Old Mother India



—*Jaykumar V. Pandya.*

. . . . and her poor, half-starved children who must work instead of going to school.
—M. J. Vyarawalla.



In the gathering gloom of monsoon clouds . . . . . he sees the approaching evening of his life.
(B. F. Ferreira.) (Purcell.)

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